





## Even on Cheap Chocolates

Russia Gets Too Much Lenin  
In Two Years of Centennial

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, April 23 (NYT).—Why should cheap chocolates be issued with Lenin's face on them? But the Lenin campaign came into trouble when Communist party leader Brezhnev last December decided to launch his campaign exposing the country's economic ills and demanding criticism and self-criticism from everyone. The party propagandists who had been extolling the virtues of the Soviet system were forced to change gears and begin tearing every facet of the economy into shreds.

It now seems as if the self-criticism campaign also got out of hand. Soviet sources report that at Lenin meetings, people began to heckle. If Lenin's teachings were being followed by the country's leadership, why are there no fresh vegetables or good cuts of meat available?

Mr. Brezhnev, if his latest speeches are read correctly, has tried to tone down the criticism and reconcile his frankness with Lenin's desire to have problems fully aired.

Some intellectuals have found something positive in the campaign that many foreigners might normally not find. They say that the campaign did not become as conservative or repressive as they had first feared. And this is a plus these days.

The main fault with the Lenin campaign, most people seem to agree, was its being infected with the traditional Soviet syndrome of "overkill." The efforts at quality were overshadowed by the gross and silly.

**Lenin Wouldn't Like It**

Whatever Lenin's real qualities, Russians tend to regard him now as a decent, modest man, who disliked sham, pompous and excessive adulation. He is compared favorably with Stalin and Khrushchev. His official "short" biography (there is no full-length one published), which has been read by millions states that Lenin was opposed to his comrades making a major celebration out of his fiftieth birthday. Many intellectuals have charged that the campaign violated Lenin's own wishes and was "un-Leninist" in its execution.

The campaign generated some curiosity when it began in late 1968 and early 1969, but in the last few months, interest had seriously waned. Ordinary people displayed their apathy by simply boycotting most of the torrent of books, films, and lectures that the party propagandists turned out.

Even the official press had been compelled to criticize the over-enthusiasm of party activists. Why should a routine dance contest be called a contest in honor of Lenin?

Paris Calls In Army  
To Attack Garbage

PARIS, April 23 (AP).—Paris today called in army help to shift about 35,000 tons of garbage piled in the streets since garbage men went on strike on Friday.

The prefect (senior administrator) of the city said troops will start the clean-up tomorrow morning. About 150 private trucks will also be used.

Cairo Jets  
Raid Israeli  
Posts in Sinai  
2 Civilians Killed  
In Golan Ambush

CAIRO, April 23 (NYT).—Egyptian fighter-bombers carried out a midnight raid last night against Israeli military positions about 60 miles east of the Suez Canal, Cairo's military spokesman reported today.

It was the fourth Egyptian air strike reported since last Saturday and one of few undertaken at night.

The planes attacked Israeli camps near the Mediterranean, the spokesman said, touching off explosions and fires.

Egyptian heavy artillery tonight shelled Israeli positions on the Suez Canal, a military spokesman said in Cairo. Reuters reported.

A lone Egyptian raider attacked Israeli positions in the central sector of the Suez Canal this afternoon, an Israeli Army spokesman said, according to a Reuters report from Tel Aviv.

He said the plane caused no casualties.

Shortly after midnight last night in a similar one-plane raid by an Egyptian combat aircraft, a number of bombs were dropped near Nahal Yam, on the northern coast of Sinai, causing neither injuries nor damage, the Israeli spokesman said.

At the same time, the spokesman said, Israeli jets twice raided Egyptian military targets today in intermittent attacks across the Suez Canal. All planes returned safely to base, he said.

**Ambush Kills Civilians**

JERUSALEM, April 23 (NYT).—Two Israeli civilians touring the Golan Heights were killed today and five others were wounded when infiltrators from Syria ambushed their cars on the main road less than a mile from the cease-fire line.

The attackers, numbering about 30, were said by Israeli military officials tonight to be Syrian soldiers.

They fired at point-blank range with submachine guns, a witness said, and might have killed all occupants of two cars if one of them, a hitchhiking soldier, had not fired back. His fire was apparently effective enough to break up the attack.

The attack occurred near Nahal Geshur, on the least traveled of three main roads in the occupied Golan Heights.

It seemed likely that Israeli authorities may seek to respond to the incident, perhaps with extensive military action.

It was the second terrorist attack against tourists in many days. Ten tourists, including three Americans, were among 21 persons injured yesterday in a grenade attack in Nabulus, in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

The victims in both incidents were among thousands of tourists, foreign and Israeli, taking advantage of balmy weather during the week-long Passover holiday.



MOVING UP—A Cambodian soldier pulling a 75 mm. recoilless rifle into position on the outskirts of Saang during the drive to oust the Viet Cong from the town.

GI Cut Urged  
By Mansfield

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authorizing and appropriating funds for the Defense Department later this year.

Democratic sources said that could take the form of an amendment seeking to impose a flat cap on U.S. forces in Western Europe, or an effort to cut the military budget in a fashion that would require manpower reductions.

Sen. Mansfield would not discuss his strategy.

The issue may reach the Senate early in the summer, and it could lead to a clash between the Democratic hierarchy there and the administration, certain to oppose such legislation.

There are now some 310,000 American troops in Europe, plus about 330,000 dependents and 14,000 civilian employees of the military.

Sen. Mansfield said the up-keep cost last year was more than \$1.6 billion.

After West German Chancellor Willy Brandt declared his opposition to U.S. reductions, Sen. Mansfield warned in the Senate that resistance to troop cuts now would "render the more likely a precipitate and perhaps complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from Europe."

Sen. Mansfield said he isn't advocating a total pullout, but considers a substantial reduction long overdue.

The terms of his resolution would leave it to the administration to decide upon the meaning of substantial reductions.

A switch to direct legislation designed to force a cutback would have Congress make the decision as to its size.

Cambodian Troops Recapture  
Town as Viet Cong Withdraw

SAANG, Cambodia, April 23 (AP).—Cambodian troops led by a colonel who threw stones at his armored cars to get them moving, recaptured Saang today in Cambodia's first clear-cut victory over the Viet Cong.

But the guerrillas were gone when the Cambodian troops arrived here this afternoon. Only an old Buddhist monk in an orange robe was left in town. He sat laughing to himself.

The Viet Cong had held Saang—just 18 miles south of Phnom Penh—since Sunday. It was their deepest penetration into Cambodia and a challenge to Cambodia's honor.

It took almost three hours for the inexperienced Cambodian troops to move 500 yards from their lines to the edge of Saang. A fantastic volume of fire sprang from their ranks; automatic rifles, machine guns and even pistols.

Troops stumbled into one well-constructed bunker that might have been a command headquarters built to withstand Cambodian artillery. But no documents were found.

Gen. Sosthen Fernandez, who headed the Cambodian forces, said that his men had routed elements of the 510th and 511th Viet Cong Battalions. He said that his information came "through our intelligence network."

After moving through Saang, the troops headed out after the Viet Cong—but not too quickly—moving 2 1/2 miles past the village.

There were no Cambodian casualties in the final assault. The last Cambodian to be wounded was hit early in the morning when a Viet Cong soldier, posted in a building at the edge of Saang, fired on the Cambodians to cover the retreat of his comrades from the heart of town.

The officials declined to specify what military aid Indonesia would be sending or when it would arrive "because our enemies would very much like to know that, too. However, it is believed here that Indonesia will initially provide the Cambodian Army with ammunition, communications equipment, bombs and spare parts. The two nations, both long-time recipients of Soviet and Chinese Communist military aid until their governments shifted to the right, have compatible weapon stocks.

The agreement to provide Indonesian arms to Cambodia accompanied diplomatic moves in Jakarta by the Indonesian government to win regional support for an international conference on Cambodia. The Indonesians, according to well-informed sources here, have contacted Southeast Asian nations, as well as Japan, Australia and New Zealand, in an effort to rally international support for the new Phnom Penh regime in the last-growing war with the Communists.

**Shortage Acute**

The Indonesian agreement was the first apparent success in the intense campaign being waged here in the face of an increasingly acute arms shortage, for outside help in stemming the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong military offensive. Foreign Minister Yem Sambaur has been pressing the heads of foreign missions here, including the American Embassy, for a response to Premier Lon Nol's request last week for military aid from the outside world.

Observers here see the Indonesian efforts to aid Cambodia as an effort to create a regional climate of support that would permit large-scale American aid here. When asked about the possibility of U.S. military assistance, a high government source said yesterday, "We have received no official reply yet, but we have the impression that the position of the American government is favorable."

Yesterday the government press agency published a letter from the leaders of the Cambodian National Assembly to Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., expressing astonishment at his opposition to American military aid to Cambodia.

"We know and respect your courageous position against the military intervention of the United States in South Vietnam," the letter said, "and that is why we are deeply astonished at this contradictory position you take regarding the intervention of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese armies against a peaceful and neutral Cambodia."

**Indonesians To Send Arms To Cambodia**

By T. D. Allman and Laurence Stern

PHNOM PENH, April 23 (WP).—Indonesia has agreed in principle to provide the Cambodian Army with military assistance, high official sources said here last night.

The sources, close to Premier Lon Nol, said bilateral negotiations were continuing here "in a fraternal atmosphere" and that Indonesian aid would reach Cambodia "soon."

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U.S. Loses 14 Aircraft Over  
Vietnam and Laos in 2 Days

SAIGON, April 23 (UPI).—The U.S. command said today four more American planes and two more helicopters have been shot down over Vietnam and Laos, bringing to 14 the number of aircraft losses reported in the past two days.

The plane losses were announced as military sources told of continuing South Vietnamese operations in Cambodia and more U.S. air attacks against North Vietnamese troops besieging the Green Beret camps of Dak Seang and Dak Pek.

Two Americans were killed, nine wounded and one was missing in the six air crashes reported today. Yesterday, spokesmen reported eight planes downed, killing nine airmen, wounding four and leaving three missing.

One of the downed planes was an EC-47 Gooney Bird reconnaissance plane. It crashed into a jungle mountain overlooking the A Shau valley, a half-mile from the Laotian border, after being hit by ground fire. Two Americans were killed and five injured in the crash.

A propeller-driven A-1 Skyraider was hit by ground fire and crashed yesterday 47 miles southwest of Da Nang. Its pilot was rescued.

Two American planes were hit over Laos—an Air Force F-4 Phantom whose two crewmen parachuted to safety in Thailand and a Marine Corps OV-10 Bronco reconnaissance. One Bronco crewman was rescued and the other is missing.

Four Americans were injured yesterday in the loss of two Army light helicopters. One in the A Shau Valley 65 miles northwest of Da Nang, and the other in Tay Ninh Province, 62 miles northwest of Saigon.

Military sources said South Vietnamese troops had killed 16 more Viet Cong and seized 20 tons of munitions and 150 weapons yesterday.

**War Parley Idea Alive**

(Continued from Page 1)

of the previous position. But declined to insist that free elections constituted the only means of achieving a peace based on Vietnamese self-determination.

Asked if other procedures were possible, Mr. Dan said: "Our government has proposed discussion without conditions... We have an open attitude. He also indicated that Saigon had not yet responded officially to the French proposals.

Mr. Ledogar indicated, however that one of the principal obstacles remained the refusal of Hanoi and the Viet Cong "to discuss the necessary terms of a settlement."

Communist delegates and spokesmen also appeared to be deliberately ambiguous on both large and small points. Hanoi delegate Nguyen Minh Vy declared at 3 p.m. that the Viet Cong ten-point program constituted "the basis for a solution, and Mr. Binh said it was "a correct solution, noting that "the Vietnamese people do not want the U.S. to humiliate it."

These statements appeared to support the basic conclusion of the commission, "The President said in his message, "I agree that we should move now toward ending the draft."

"From now on the objective of this administration is to reduce draft calls to zero, subject to the overriding considerations of national security... No one can predict with precision whether or not, or precisely when, we can end conscription. It depends, in part, on the necessity of maintaining required military force levels to meet our commitments in Vietnam and elsewhere.

"It also depends on the degree to which the combination of military pay increases and enhanced benefits will attract and hold enough volunteers to maintain the forces we need, the attitude of young people toward military service and the availability of jobs in the labor market."

The pay increases proposed by the President will, he enacted, provide some of the answers to questions about the feasibility of a volunteer force.

As a starter, the President wants a 20 percent pay increase next Jan. 1 for enlisted men with two years' service. The starting pay for these men is now only \$1,500 a year, less than half of the minimum wage in the private sector," according to Mr. Nixon. This would raise the starting pay of an enlisted man from \$124.50 to \$149.40 per month.

He wants another \$2 billion pay increase, mainly for men in the lower ranks, beginning in July 1971, "to help attract and retain the personnel we need for our armed forces."

Asked about the reports, Mr. Hiep said: "Xuan Thuy is in Paris today. It is possible that in a few days he could leave Paris. Mr. Sau noted that Mrs. Binh had many duties awaiting her in North Vietnam, but also pointed out that she attended today's conference. Although delegates and spokesmen on all sides continued to reiterate well-known attacks on the others for "aggression" or "escalation" of the war, and refer to previous programs as declarations, conference observers speculated that these were large-scale diplomatic moves being pursued elsewhere.

**Nixon Offers Draft Reform**

(Continued from Page 1)

said, it is uncertain that all military force requirements—including reserves and National Guard requirements—could be met under the Gates commission plan.

For those and other reasons, he said, the President will ask Congress to extend the draft law for a minimum of two years when it expires next July.

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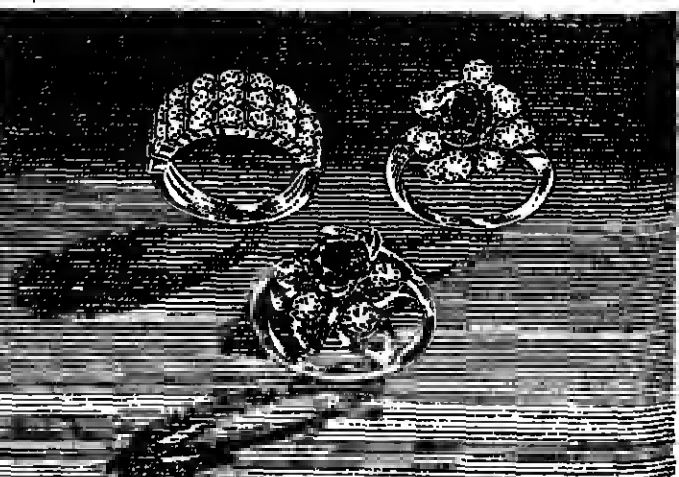
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**SMELLING SAFELY**—One of the Pace College student demonstrators at New York City Hall on Earth Day wearing a gas mask to smell a magnolia blossom in a preview of what things may come to if pollution of the atmosphere remains unchecked.

### Ecology Congress Urged

## Sen. Nelson Asks \$25 Billion Each Year to Fight Pollution

DENVER, April 23 (AP)—Sen. Jayford Nelson, D. Wis., who originally suggested the idea of Earth Day, said yesterday that the nation should allocate at least \$25 billion a year to fight environmental pollution.

In a speech at Curran Exhibition Hall, Sen. Nelson said that the nation's environmental problems are "between \$25 billion and \$30 billion annually and should be increased to \$50 billion a year."

"People say it's a lot of money," Sen. Nelson said, "but it's the amount we're wasting in Vietnam now."

**New Perspectives**  
"Earth Day," he said, "may be symbolic of new perspectives on the still pressing problems of the last decade—of race, of war, of poverty, of the relevancy of modern-day institutions."

"Campaign nationwide," the senator said, "to elect an 'ecology Congress' . . . a Congress [that] builds bridges between our citizens and between man and nature's systems, instead of building more dams and highways and supporting new weapons systems that will escalate the arms race."

**Gas Shipments Opposed**  
SEATTLE, April 23 (AP)—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., and the American Civil Liberties Union joined the fight yesterday against plans to ship 548 railway cars of nerve gas from Bangor, Wash., to Termination, Ore.

Both used Earth Day as the occasion to try to block the shipments on environmental grounds. They contended that requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 had not been met.

Sen. Jackson wrote a letter of protest to President Nixon. The ACLU filed suit in U.S. District Court here in behalf of Seattle's Mayor Wes Uhlman, acting as a private citizen, and three other plaintiffs.

The latest moves seeking to halt the movement of nerve gas stocks from China to the Army's Institute of Chemical Defense near Termination came one day after the overflows of Washington and Oregon filed a separate federal suit in Portland, Ore.

Sen. Jackson, the author of the environmental act, wrote Mr. Nixon that there had been no action that the provisions of the act had been complied with. He asked the President to provide him with a detailed statement of compliance and said that, until it is received, "I trust no action will be taken by the Department of Defense in moving these chemical agents to or through the state of Washington."

**Constitutional Change**  
BOSTON, April 23 (AP)—The Massachusetts Legislature unanimously approved an amendment to its state constitution yesterday to take an unpolluted environment constitutional right.

The amendment says that the people shall have a right to clean air, pure water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise, and a scenic, historic and esthetic quality of their environment.

The amendment gives the Legislature power to act to conserve the historic environment. The 1971 legislature must also approve the amendment, which then must be approved by the voters.

**Attack on Pollution**  
WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP)—Bill intended to make sharp cuts in air pollution was approved yesterday by the House Commerce, Health and Safety Subcommittee.

Rep. Paul G. Rogers, D. Fla., chair, said that the bill would adopt the bill possibly next week and report it to the House. Under the measure, the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would be required to publish national standards for any pollutant within 30 days after criteria have been set.

### Pollution Mars Earth Day in N.Y.

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Everybody talked about pollution yesterday—Earth Day—but the air here was more polluted than usual.

The Air Resources Administration said that air pollution rose to "unsatisfactorily high levels" because of "low winds during the morning."

The readings were: sulfur dioxide, 1.2 parts per million; carbon monoxide, 3 parts per million; and smoke shade, 1.1 units. "Satisfactory" levels are: sulfur dioxide, .08 parts per million; carbon monoxide, 3 parts per million; and smoke shade, .6 units.

## Earth Day Program Directed By Subversives, DAR Believes

By Margaret Crimmins

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP)—While thousands of persons across the country marked Earth Day yesterday, some of the Daughters of the American Revolution labeled the environmental movement "subversive" and "distorted and exaggerated."

Folk singer Pete Seeger, a leader of the ecology movement which President Nixon has called "a cause beyond party and beyond faction," was called a Communist by a New Jersey delegate at the DAR national society's 78th constitution hall.

Delegates were warned that the save-the-environment crusade has become the "in thing" that the national ecology movement officially launched yesterday would "undermine constitutional privileges" and that the takeover of parks and playgrounds was one of the last steps of "subversive elements who have already gone after the military and the police."

The "total environment" resolution passed yesterday by about 2,000 DAR delegates singled out "pollution of the mind" as the "most dangerous aspect of them all." The resolution also says that "the real problem of pollution of our environment is being distorted and exaggerated by emotional declarations and by intensive propaganda."

It calls "upon our policy makers to urge the federal government to refrain from adopting unnecessary and harmful control programs, which the nation would later regret."

The "total environment" resolution took up about 30 minutes of emotional debate, double the time required for passage of the other 15 resolutions. One woman, wearing about \$1,000 worth of DAR medals—some with diamonds—shouted "Give it to them" as a resolution committee member defended the resolution.

After a Michigan woman suggested that the word "exaggerated" be changed to "confused," Mrs. Samuel M. Neill of Leland, Miss., one of the 60 resolutions committee members, marched to a microphone and declared:

"There is no confusion. It is planned. Subversive elements plan to make American children live in an environment that is good for them."

A resolutions committee vice-chairman, Mrs. Henry D. Strack of Rumson, N.J., talked about "the lovely and beguiling story of people living communally in that boat"—the Clearwater, an anti-pollution symbol, that was built by Pete Seeger.

"He's a documented Communist," Mrs. Strack almost shouted. "Remember propaganda, it's always at work," she added.

Cited for Contempt  
Fifteen years ago, Mr. Seeger refused to answer House Un-American Activities Committee questions about whether he had ever been a Communist. He was cited for contempt, but a federal appeals court dismissed the charge in 1962. Mr. Seeger could not be reached for comment last night.

"It's unbelievable—the far-out people who are involved in the environmental movement," Mrs. Gordon R. Conner of Wausau, Wis., another resolutions committee member, said.

"It's replacing the anti-Vietnam war movement as the thing to do. No one can really be against pollution control—any more than motherhood—but the people leading it want limitless power and they are going to undermine our constitutional privileges."

"It's strange, isn't it?" Mrs. Conner said, "that today is Lenin Day and Earth Day?"

"Of course it's subversive," snarled a Tennessee delegate eating a cheese sandwich in the hall's snack bar. "Isn't everything?"

## U.S. Newsmen Conclude Pollution, Not Sin, Is the No. 1 Public Issue

By Thomas F. Brady

NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—The public temper on the major issues of the time—from the war in Vietnam to racial integration—has cooled in the last year, a sampling of newspaper editors and publishers meeting here indicated yesterday.

The only question that has generated new intensity of attention is environment, according to the news executives gathered for the American newspaper publishers' association convention. "Everybody is against pollution now, instead of sin," one publisher said, suggesting that his "cynical" remark should remain anonymous. "Of course, I'm against pollution, too," he added.

Most publishers said that their regions were accepting racial integration with increasing equanimity and that liberalism was increasing rather than being ground down between the millstones of extremism.

In general, they reported that violent demonstrations, sit-ins, anti-war marches and conflicts between the generations seem to be on the wane.

## House Approves a Fund Bill For 7 More Moon Landings

WASHINGTON, April 23 (Reuters)—The House today gave full financial backing to a continued moon-landing program.

But it only narrowly approved what may be the first step toward sending men to Mars in the 1980s.

By a vote of 239 to 105, the House approved an authorization bill of \$3.6 billion for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the year starting next July 1.

During the debate, the House cut \$30 million in supplementary funds added to the Nixon administration's budget request by the House Science and Astronautics Committee.

This still gave NASA \$269 million above the administration's requested \$23.3 billion.

The bill passed by the House and sent to the Senate included \$1 billion to provide for seven more moon landings up to 1974 under the Apollo program.

This was \$130 million more than requested by the administration.

Before final passage, the House narrowly defeated an amendment to cut almost all the funds for a manned space station to orbit the earth.

The amendment needed a majority to pass and achieved only a 53-53 tie vote. It was offered by Joseph R. K. D. Minn., who said the space station program was the beginning of an effort to send men to Mars in the 1980s.

Thomas Paine, NASA administrator, has said the space station will provide the base in earth orbit from which to set out for Mars. He said it will also prove out the life-support systems necessary to support men in space for the two years required for a Mars mission.

Rep. K. said, "If we are going to embark on it (a Mars program) it is something we should debate loud and clear."

**Apollo-13 Inquiry Begins**  
SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 23 (UPI)—Members of the Apollo-13 investigation board met today to set their strategy for a probe into why an oxygen tank explosion thwarted America's

third moon-landing flight and endangered the lives of its astronauts.

The board hopes to know within four weeks what triggered the explosion and how to keep it from happening again.

The men who survived that harrowing flight—Capt. James A. Lovell, Fred W. Haise and John S. Swigert—wrapped up their fourth day of debriefing and prepared to fly to Washington tonight for a hearing Friday before the Senate Space Committee.

A spokesman said before they left they would meet with photo technicians to help identify pictures taken during their flight, including some fuzzy shots of the explosion-ripped part of their spacecraft, and with physicians.

## All Astronauts To Be Immunized To Childhood Ills

HOUSTON, April 23 (AP)—Astronauts on future space missions will not have to worry about an exposure to German measles, the space men's chief physician announced.

Dr. Charles Berry, chief of medical operations at the Manned Spacecraft Center, said all astronauts will be immunized to three childhood diseases, German measles, red measles and mumps.

Thomas K. Mattingly, the Apollo-13 astronaut replaced because of an exposure to German measles, still hasn't shown any symptoms of the disease, said Dr. Berry.

## Fire Set at ROTC Building On Kansas University Campus

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 23 (UPI)—A fire was set early today in the military science building on the University of Kansas campus.

One fire department spokesman said cause of the blaze in the ROTC building had not been determined, but another said: "It's evident that someone set fire to the wooden frames on which targets are hung in the target room."

The building filled with smoke but damage was described as minor. Other reports of campus disorders included:

● Philadelphia — Three first were discovered early today in two University of Pennsylvania buildings a short time after vandals smashed several large plate-glass windows of the university's book store. Police said two unexploded Molotov cocktails were discovered in one office.

A school spokesman said several student groups recently had been disciplined or censured or had their demands rejected.

● Newton, Mass.—Boston College, scene of a two-week student strike over a proposed tuition increase, destroying property.

## Witness Tells Court of Order By Seale to Kill Panther

By John Darnon

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23 (NYT)—The main prosecution witness in the forthcoming murder trial of Bobby G. Seale, national chairman of the Black Panther party, testified at a hearing yesterday that the Panther leader ordered the slaying of another party member here last May.

At the end of the testimony, Superior Court Judge Harold M. Mulvey granted a defense motion to have the witness, George Sams Jr., examined by a court-appointed psychiatrist.

From the witness stand, Mr. Sams said that Mr. Seale visited a New Haven apartment where Alex Rackley, a 24-year-old party member from New York, was being held captive. He said that Mr. Seale briefly questioned the victim, who Mr. Sams said was tied to a bed, and then gave an order to have him killed.

**In Good Standing**  
Police claimed that Mr. Rackley was murdered because he was suspected of being an informer. However, the Panthers maintain that Mr. Rackley was a party member "in good standing" and that his death was caused by Mr. Sams, whom they contend was either an informer or a law enforcement agent masquerading as a Panther.

It was on the basis of information that Mr. Sams gave to police after his arrest in Toronto last August that a warrant for Mr. Seale was drawn up. Mr. Sams is pleading guilty to second-degree murder in the case, in which 13 other Panthers were originally indicted.

Under questioning, Mr. Sams said that Mr. Seale had been told by another Panther that Mr. Rackley was a "pig" (informer). He said that Mr. Seale confronted Mr. Rackley in an upstairs bedroom, in the presence of four other Panthers, including himself. The others are all defendants in the case.

Mr. Sams said Mr. Rackley was tied spread-eagled to a bed. He said Mr. Seale ordered him to gagged and an exchange took place.

## Catholic Bishops In Drive to Aid U.S. Minorities

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 (AP)—The American Roman Catholic bishops have launched a \$50-million crusade to aid blacks and other impoverished minorities.

At a semi-annual meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops also condemned the actions of several state legislatures in lifting restrictions on abortions. They plan a campaign for social acceptance of pregnancies and births out of wedlock.

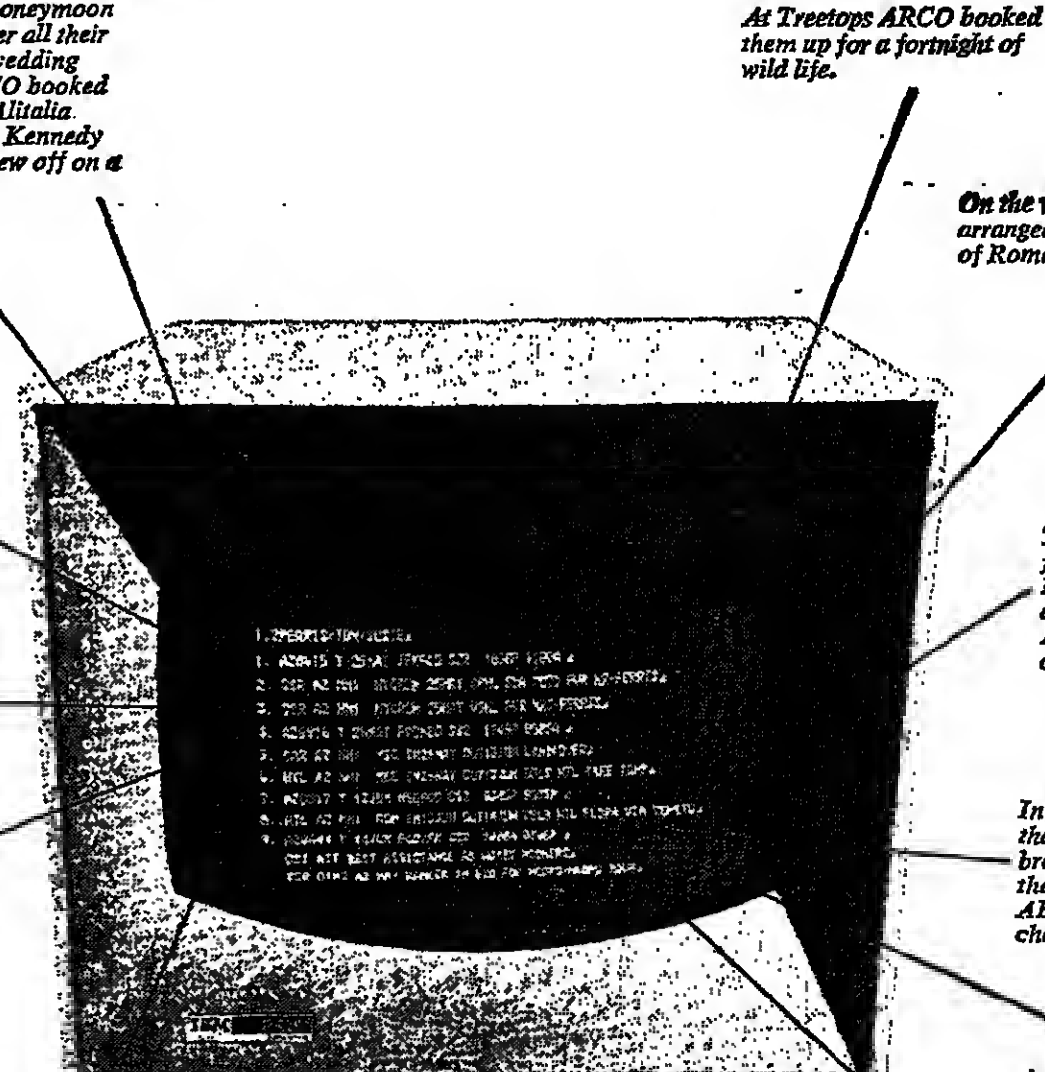
To implement their program to combat poverty, economic inequalities and racism, the bishops decided to seek funds through special Thanksgiving offerings beginning next November.

ARCO worked every trick in the book to give Tom and Susie Ferris a honeymoon they'd remember all their life. After the wedding breakfast, ARCO booked them on to an Alitalia flight from J.F. Kennedy airport. They flew off on a pink cloud.

On board, ARCO gave them the red carpet treatment. And ordered them a special "Eat-Up". Tom indulged his passion for Lobster Thermidor.

ARCO ordered Susie, who loved to eat and keep slim, one of our thin vegetarian feasts.

They barely touched down on Rome, than ARCO whisked them off to Nairobi.



As Treetops ARCO booked them up for a fortnight of wild life.

On the way home ARCO arranged a whirlwind tour of Rome.

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In the morning we picked the happy couple up after breakfast and put them on the plane to New York. ARCO laid on the champagne.

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The pleasure of a ranger's company was requested by ARCO to take the happy couple on a tour of Ngorongoro. ARCO also arranged the whole tour.

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\*Organization recognized by the French Ministry of Tourism (J.69024).

## Unofficial Results in Colombia Give Regime Man Victory

BOGOTA, April 23 (UPI)—Government candidate Misael Pastrana Borrero was elected president of Colombia by a 64,612-vote margin over his nearest challenger, ex-dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, sources said today.

Sources at the National Registration Board gave final official results from Sunday's election as: Mr. Pastrana Borrero 1,610,941; Mr. Rojas Pinilla, 1,546,029.

Board officials said the totals were based on final results from 820 municipalities throughout Colombia, and absentee ballots, cast abroad.

## Term Begins in August

Mr. Pastrana Borrero will succeed incumbent President Carlos Lleras Restrepo whose term of office ends in August. Mr. Pastrana Borrero will govern the country in the 1970-74 period.

The government appeared in complete control of the situation throughout the country today. Authorities reported calm in all major cities. It eased tight security measures that have prevailed in Bogotá.

The government meanwhile crushed aside Mr. Rojas Pinilla's threat to start a revolution if he was not officially declared the next president.



Misael Pastrana Borrero

Colombian Army troops yesterday placed Mr. Rojas Pinilla under house arrest, seized at least ten leaders of his party and occupied party headquarters to block further demonstrations supporting his claim to the presidency.

The steps were taken under a state of siege decree, equivalent to martial law, imposed by the government Tuesday night to quell rioting by Mr. Rojas Pinilla's supporters. They charged the government had tampered with the ballots.

## Bonn Bid for Warsaw Ties Underlined in Brandt Note

BOON, April 23 (NYT)—Chancellor Willy Brandt has written personally to the Polish Communist leader, Wladyslaw Gomulka, to underline the West German government's earnestness in seeking normal relations with Poland, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Brandt's letter was delivered by State Secretary Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, who started a crucial round of talks with the Polish government yesterday on opening official ties. Presumably the letter reached Mr. Gomulka today on his return from the Lenin centenary celebrations in Moscow.

A government source said Mr. Brandt had expressed his conviction that "we will reach an agreement" to Mr. Gomulka, despite all difficulties.

[West German and Polish legal experts today held two hours of discussions in the Warsaw Foreign Ministry, apparently on the subject of consular rights, United Press International reported. Poland and West Germany have only

trade missions in each other's capital, without consular rights.]

The main obstacle to rapprochement between West Germany and Poland has been the issue of the Oder-Neisse line. The Poles have demanded for years that Bonn "recognize" the line as the "final" western frontier of Poland and thus relinquish all residual claims to the former German lands behind it.

The Brandt government has voiced a strong desire to reach an accommodation on this issue but has made clear that its treaty commitments to the Western allies make it impossible for Bonn to define Germany's final frontiers until a general peace treaty is signed.

Mr. Duckwitz is understood to be trying to persuade the Poles to accept a formula that would entail West Germany's "respect" of the Oder-Neisse line until a German peace treaty is arranged by the United States, Soviet Union, Britain and France.

## Trinidad Begins Talks To End Revolt

U.S. Task Force  
Arrives Offshore

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the government negotiating team, had rejected a demand that the rebel troops should be allowed to keep their arms if they surrendered.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, who confirmed the arrival of the U.S. Navy task force, said the warships would remain outside territorial waters.

The task force is believed to be carrying 3,000 Marines and 15 helicopters. U.S. officials say it is there primarily to evacuate the 1,800 American residents and tourists if their safety is imperiled by the black power mutiny.

Two British frigates, each with 263 men, helicopters and guided missiles, have also been alerted to protect British lives and property should the situation get out of hand.

Mr. Williams called on British, the United States and Venezuela for aid when the rioting flared on Tuesday, but his office today denied reports that foreign troops would be used to maintain law and order.

Mr. Granger's arrest brought the number of black power supporters held to 44. In addition five soldiers were detained after mutinous troops burned down a military volunteers camp on the outskirts of Port of Spain yesterday.

Mr. Granger, 34, heads the black power organization, the National Joint Action Committee, which has been advocating violence as a means of forcing a solution to the island's chronic unemployment and winning black predominance in Trinidad's economic life.

He is a former president of the University Students' Guild here and students today closed the university to demand his release. They formed a human chain across the entrance to the campus and demanded an immediate end to

## Papal Visit To Sardinia Protested

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, April 23 (UPI)—About 20 supporters of a former French priest who calls himself Pope Clement XV today protested the visit tomorrow of Pope Paul VI to Sardinia. They said that the visit was an insult to the homeless and hungry.

Followers of Clement XV, or Michel Collin, who was expelled from Italy last year as an "undesirable," passed out leaflets attacking Pope Paul's visit. They said that he lived among treasures at the Vatican while thousands of Sardinians went hungry and homeless.

There were no incidents. Many persons awaiting the pope's visit ignored the demonstrators. They also ignored four self-described anarchists staging a hunger strike to protest the pope's visit.

Handbills Distributed

Supporters of Mr. Collin, who calls himself "the pope of Fatima" and describes Pope Paul as "the last anti-Christ," distributed leaflets attacking the pope's visit in Rome, Milan and at the papal summer residence of Castel Gandolfo.

Mr. Collin proclaimed that the world would end last Feb. 20. Police escorted him to the French-Italian border on Feb. 11.

Meanwhile, the streets and buildings of Cagliari were cleaned, painted and decorated with the flags of Italy, Sardinia and the Vatican as officials rushed to get ready for the pope's visit.

His visit is for the announced purpose of honoring a statue of the Virgin Mary which washed ashore 600 years ago near the fishing village of Bonaria and became the most venerated religious object on the island.

But Sebastiano Cardinal Baggio, archbishop of Cagliari, told newsmen that the pope also hoped to encourage development of Sardinia, possibly the most backward region of Italy, and erase the "black legend" of lawlessness on the island.

## Mirror Dispute May Shut Major British Papers

LONDON, April 23 (Reuters)—Plans for a strike at Britain's Daily Mirror today threatened to shut down the country's national press.

Leaders of the National Graphical Association said that they would call their members off the job at the Mirror within two weeks unless a pay demand is met.

A spokesman for the Mirror was not immediately available for comment, but Tuesday the Newspaper Publishers' Association said that further disruption at the Mirror because of industrial unrest by union members could lead to a complete shutdown in Fleet Street, home of Britain's national press.

Fifteen national newspapers—including those published only on Sunday—could be affected.

The NGA members are linotype operators, machine operators and

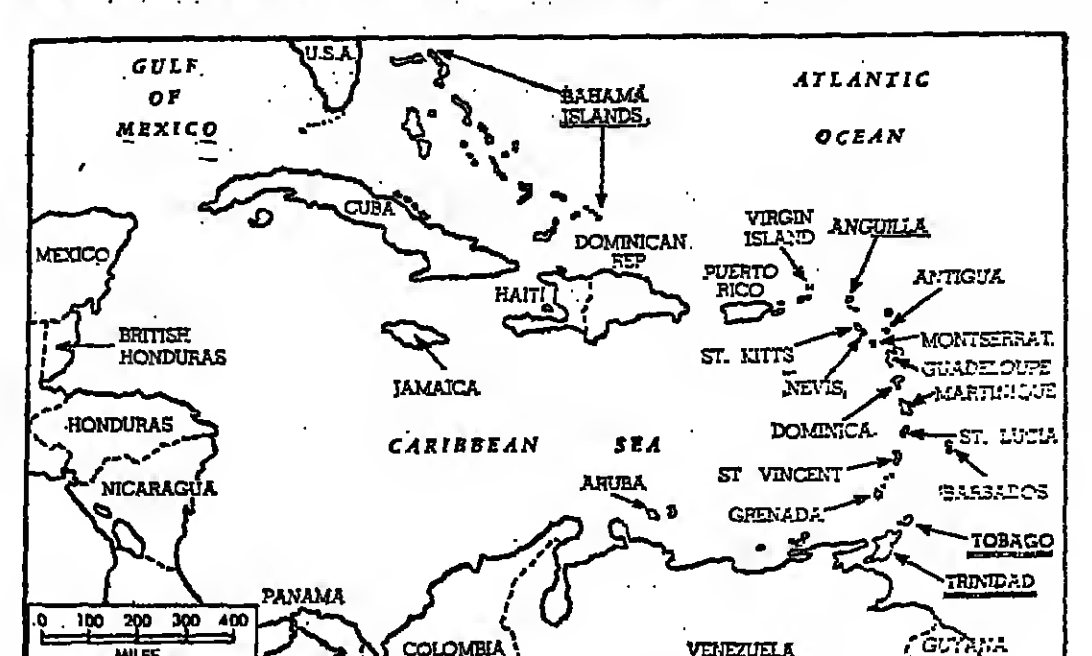


UNDER CONTROL—Trinidad police arresting a black power demonstrator in Port of Spain.

emergency regulations, the release of all those detained under the emergency rules, an end to "police intimidation" and the resignation of the government.

'Life for Life'  
LONDON, April 23 (AP)—

Michael X, Trinidad-born leader of Britain's Black Movement, said in a statement after a meeting of Trinidadians in London: "The problem of Trinidad must be solved by Trinidadians. Guns from the United States and frigates from England are no help to



## Blacks Fight Age-Old Exploitation

## Caribbean Uproar Fired by Economic Ills

(Continued from Page 1)

simply an intellectual crust, while in other instances it amounts to tough political opposition. In still others, as in the current Trinidadian demonstrations, the movements pull together the poor, the dissident, unionists, the unemployed, government officials, Communists, religious African nationalists, black nationalists, political theorists and students.

The great majority of the Caribbean activists are young—few are over 40.

They may borrow freely from the rhetoric and trappings of the black American revolution—Afros, sun glasses, dashikis and sandals—but most say black power in the West Indies must be tailored for the West Indies. They point out a crucial factor: "We're in the majority here—blacks are the majority in the United States."

## Not U.S. Export

While connecting the great impact of the black revolution in the United States, activists here quickly add that West Indians, such as the Jamaican Marcus Garvey Jr. and Trinidadian Stokely Carmichael, have played crucial roles in the development of black pride in the United States. Thus, they say, black-power convictions are not entirely a United States export.

The leadership of the many factions includes many West Indians who have studied, lived or worked in the United States, Britain or Canada.

In Trinidad and Tobago, where 85 percent of the population is black Indian, black-power advocates who seek alliances with "our black Indian brothers" have been moderately successful, especially in the urban areas.

The movement seeks to change the values of the West Indian community "from British in our thinking," a Jamaican student said. "To black, black, black."

Local History Pushed

As in the United States, the movements have caused intense interest in local history from a black perspective.

In Guyana, Guyana, the leader of a long-ago slave rebellion, was recently made a national hero.

History is a vital element of black pride, but the cutting edge of the movement is economic.

The distribution of wealth is a major cause of discontent in the West Indies. Foreign investors control most of the natural resources—oil, bauxite, tourism, sugar—in the nations that have them.

Local businesses are generally run by local whites, Chinese, East Indians, Jews, Syrians or Portuguese.

In addition, to a great extent, the black-power movement is the organizing of the black have-nots against the black haves.

Guyana Is Exception

With Guyana a notable exception, the movement is anti-government or at least consistently critical of government. Much of the hostility is rooted in a disappointment with the black governments "possible" long-term programs for economic growth, to dis-

governments had to make to interest foreign investors.

In addition, there is disappointment, as one militant said, that "the Afro-Saxons" now in government could be as uncaring as whites.

The dissidents' disappointment persists despite the frequently militant stands taken by black government leaders.

Many have said, as did the deputy prime minister of Barbados, James Cameron Tudor: "We are black power—we have control of the government."

Mr. Tudor, who was wearing a dashiki, conceded, however, that neither Barbados nor any of the other nations associated with the British Commonwealth in the Caribbean controlled their economies. It is this point, among others, that dissidents seize upon to distinguish between the black power they advocate and the black power advocated by the black establishment.

Rhetoric Not Examined

Jamaica's Minister of Youth and Community Development, Sen. Hector Wynter, declared, "We know what the problems are, just like the dissidents, but we are saddled with the job of solving them—and died with the job of creating change."

"The trouble with many dissidents is that they accept the rhetoric of black power without examining it. We have black political power and this should indeed lead us to black economic power."

Marcus Garvey Jr., a Jamaican African nationalist, the son of the founder of modern-day African nationalism, said: "It is ridiculous to say we have black power when we have a black prime minister and a black governor general."

"Black power is black awareness, pride in race, black institutions with black leadership, black economic prosperity, black unity in the national and international scene and not this current economic structure where the white man is at the top and a huge black mass submerged in inferiority, like the hidden portion of an iceberg."

With the exception of the Bahamas, just outside the Caribbean, the area is plagued by high unemployment and underemployment. Most governments concede that 20 percent of their work force is out of work.

Look to Puerto Rico

In some of these island communities during the last two decades, the main idea has been to utilize the principles of Puerto Rico's successful boot-strap program. The island nations sought to encourage industrialization by bringing in U.S. companies.

Foreign companies were granted tax incentives. Tourism was promoted. Overseas operators were brought in to exploit the natural wealth in bauxite in Guyana and Jamaica and the oil in Trinidad and Tobago.

But while foreign investments throughout the Caribbean represent to blacks in government the "best possible" long-term programs for economic growth, to dis-

sidents the deals represent giveaways and sellouts of national potential.

That has presented a problem in the Bahamas, where the prime minister, Lynden O. Pindling, began a "friendship campaign" to urge the predominantly black nation to be nicer to white tourists. The more, opponents, observers and some government people agree, was necessitated in part by a black awareness that has made many Bahamians reluctant to play the traditional roles tourism demands.

Some Aren't Nice

In a recent speech to the 185,000 Bahamians, Mr. Pindling stressed that while "some tourists will not be nice and some will be easier to like than others," Bahamians should remember that tourism is the source of 70 percent of the nation's income.

He spoke at the start of a national "friendship campaign" designed to maintain the tourist trade.

Moments before he went on the radio to tell the nation that the revenue from the rental of two hotel rooms would pay the annual salary of one school teacher, two angry Bahamians working on the Nassau docks lashed out at a white tourist for taking their photograph "without asking first."

"This is the Bahamas," one black man shouted. "You don't own this country."

An American Negro urged the men—both middle-aged Bahamians, who survive by cleaning beach shells for sale to tourists—to talk on about their feelings about their customers.

Recalls 1943 Incident

One man spat out: "On April 23, 1943, they pushed me off the sidewalk in Port of Spain, Florida—made me walk to the street—and said, 'Off the sidewalk, nigger.'"

The other interrupted: "They bomb churches—they killed Martin Luther King... and demmit, they own us just like we were still slaves."

"I smile and I say the right thing," said an employee of a Trinidad luxury hotel, "and I show my teeth and do just a simple basic thing and some half-breed American will give me as much in a tip as my cousins make cutting sugar cane in a day."

The hotel worker spoke while standing on the edge of a black power rally of 3,000 people late one night in Woodford Square in Port of Spain.

"I like making money," he said. "Sure, it's more than many government officials make, but I cannot forget my cousins."

Then, on the speaker's platform, the leftist union leader Clive Nubes shouted to the crowd: "The white pigs—you must hate them, you must love your enemy. You must hate your enemy if you're to destroy him."

To this, many in the crowd shouted: "Power! Power!"

The hotel worker laughed tightly. "You know," he said, "I want to keep what I've got, help my cousins and the country and I don't want to hate anybody, really. The dilemmas are there, aren't they?"

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## Would Change Constitution

Senate Panel Recommends  
Eliminating Electoral College

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—The Senate Judiciary Committee recommended today amending the Constitution to change America's 180-year-old system of electing its President.

Breaking an 11-month deadlock, the committee approved 11-to-6 an amendment sponsored by Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., to eliminate the Electoral College and provide for the direct, popular election of the President on a one-man-one-vote basis.

The House of Representatives has already approved a similar amendment.

Although the Bayh amendment got an almost 2-to-1 majority in the committee, it will have tougher sledding in the Senate itself, where a two-thirds majority will be required. If the amendment is adopted by the Senate, and the

House accepts minor changes, it would require ratification by 38 states within a seven-year period to become part of the U.S. Constitution.

## April 15 Limit

As finally approved by the committee, the amendment would take effect one year after April 15 following ratification. That meant that if 38 states voted ratification by April 15, 1971, the 1972 presidential election would be run under the new system.

Legislatures in 45 of the 50 states meet in 1971.

Talking with reporters briefly after the Judiciary Committee action, Sen. Bayh said:

"The vote means a strong majority of the Judiciary Committee believes we need to reform the presidential election system."

Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., chairman of the committee, took a somewhat different view. He noted that the committee was almost evenly split during votes on other election reform proposals, including the vote on the Bayh amendment. He said this would indicate to him lack of sufficient support in the Senate to approve any amendment.

Agnostic Attitude  
Toward Press  
Disturbs ANPA

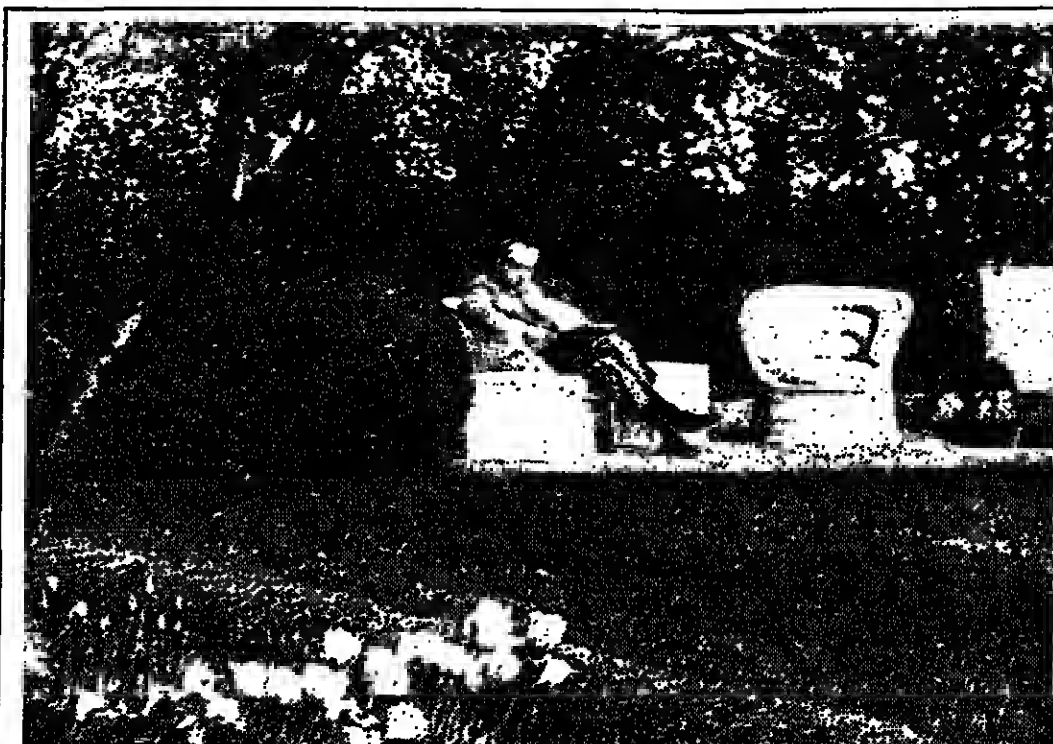
NEW YORK, April 23 (AP).—The president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association said he believes that many politicians, including Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and Attorney General John M. Mitchell, are less than ardent supporters of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, guaranteeing freedom of the press.

William F. Schmick told the annual ANPA meeting here Tuesday that the "drift and tone of Mr. Agnew's speeches—the thrust, to borrow his words, can hardly be squared with an instinctive, unqualified respect for freedom of the press; nor can Attorney General John Mitchell's statement following attempts to subpoena news tapes, films and unedited files and reporters' notebooks."

Mr. Schmick, publisher of the Baltimore Sun, said editorial comment on Mr. Agnew's speeches has "demonstrated that freedom of speech is alive and doing well in the United States." He said he did not regard Mr. Agnew's criticism of newspapers as "a deliberate attack on the freedom of the press."

But, he said, "There can be little doubt . . . that a great many people accepted and applauded his strictures without in the least understanding the implications of their acceptance."

He said there is "conclusive" evidence of attempts of government encroachment on the broadcasting and newspaper fields and urged publishers to be watchful.



THE GREEN OFFICE—When the temperature rises in Washington—as it did this week—President Nixon likes to get a piece of nature's action by working on affairs of state in the pleasant atmosphere of the White House Rose Garden.

## Nixon's Postal Bill in Trouble

## U.S. Strike Front Shows Little Progress

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Little progress was reported today in labor disputes across the nation and President Nixon's postal reform bill ran into serious snags in the Senate.

The only relief in the generally gloomy situation was the settlement yesterday of a 37-day-old garbage strike in Atlanta, when city employees accepted a one-step 4.3 percent pay increase.

Meanwhile, wildcat Teamsters Union strikes caused increasing layoffs in some areas and violence broke out at an Akron, Ohio, freight terminal.

Chicago Teamsters and an independent drivers' union remained off the job and little progress was visible in efforts to settle the walkouts. In Akron, some 300 strikers attacked trucks and cars and six were arrested.

Besides Chicago and Akron, Cleveland and Los Angeles were also hard hit.

At the same time, Los Angeles was also plagued with a teachers' walkout, which late yesterday spread to non-teaching school employees.

In New York City, despite lengthy bargaining, the four major daily newspapers and the ten unions involved reported no progress. Negotiator Theodore Kheel described the situation as a stand-off and said the major stumbling block was wage demands. The papers continued to publish, however.

Also in New York, musicians of the city ballet remained on strike over wage demands.

In Washington, Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo., chairman of the Senate Post Office Committee considering postal reform and pay raise legislation, attacked the administration's proposal as unwise and said that his committee would probably insist on drawing up its own bill.

He repeatedly criticized the administration's plan to appoint a part-time board of directors to oversee the Post Office.

"We have serious doubts," Sen. McGee said, "about a managerial board of directors being able to manage the public interest in a system that is both a national monopoly and a symbol of the national government itself."

"I as a senator cannot discharge my responsibility to the spending of public funds by turning that over to a part-time board of moonlighters."

Sen. McGee said that his committee did accept without question the proposed 8 percent pay raise for postal workers.

Elsewhere, strikes against Good-year Tire & Rubber, Ozark Airlines and Union Carbide continued without any sign of an early end.

Army Upheld on Right to Keep  
Tabs on Civilian Dissenters

By Peter Osnos

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP).—The U.S. Army's right to "collect, store and circulate" information on the lawful political activities of civilian dissenters was upheld by a federal judge here yesterday.

U.S. District Court Judge George L. Hart Jr. dismissed a suit challenging the Army's civilian intelligence program. It was filed by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of 12 political activists.

At times describing the ACLU's argument as "ridiculous," Judge Hart ruled that the Army's collection of facts on public activities of dissenters is akin to the collection of facts by newspapers. "Are they doing anything newspapers are not doing," the judge asked, "keeping information in their morgues?"

Frank Askin, a law professor arguing for the ACLU, replied: "Newspapers are transitory, impermanent things. . . . From now on one wants to feel that the Army is keeping track of him with a check after his name."

## 'Chill and Pall'

The plaintiffs, including the Rev. Albert Cleage, a black minister from Detroit, and Conrad Lynn, a black lawyer from New York, claim that the Army's monitoring of their activities casts a "chill and pall" over legitimate political protest.

The Army contends its intelligence gathering apparatus—based on reports from police, FBI, media and more than 1,000 agents—is necessary to gauge the possibility of civil disturbances.

Kevin Monroney, a lawyer for the Justice Department's internal security division, cited anti-war demonstrations like the 1967 march on the Pentagon and riots in New York, Detroit and elsewhere.

He noted that in 1967-68, just after the civilian data began to be collected, the National Guard was called out 83 times to aid in disturbances and the Army was called out four times.

In agreeing with Mr. Monroney,

the judge said: "When they are called in (the Army), if they do not have information, they go in and get it, and if they like it like that, they are stupid."

ACLU lawyers said late yesterday that they will take their case to the U.S. Court of Appeals here immediately to seek a summary reversal of Judge Hart's ruling, delivered after a two-hour hearing.

The suit against the Army was brought in February, prompted by an article in the Washington Monthly written by a former intelligence agent and detailing the operation of a "computerized data bank" on civilian dissenters kept at Fort Holabird, Md.

Since then, in response to congressional pressure, the Army has announced its intention of closing down the computer, destroying a "blacklist" (identification sheets on activists) and reducing reports on public protests.

But the Army is maintaining its files in various other places, including those kept by the Counterintelligence Analysis Division and the Continental Army Command.

Two in New York  
Slain Gang-Style

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP).—Police have reported two gangland-style slayings in 24 hours.

One victim was 23-year-old Anthony Lobello, who was found in a car with two bullet wounds in his head, police said. Earlier, Giuseppe Masadonne, 52, suspected of being a Mafia leader, was found shot dead on a sidewalk in Brooklyn.

Mr. Lobello had been shot at close range, the police said, although no one in the area reported hearing shots. He was unemployed, the police said, and had been arrested twice, for assault and for possession of a gun.

France Votes  
Bill Limiting  
Drivers' DrinkBlood-Alcohol Level  
Placed at .08 Percent

PARIS, April 23.—The National Assembly last night reluctantly approved a bill limiting the amount that a Frenchman may drink and still drive.

Under the bill, a driver may drink provided the content of alcohol in his blood does not exceed .08 percent. Authorities estimate that the average man would reach that amount by drinking an aperitif such as a glass of vermouth, a half-bottle of red wine and a brandy.

The bill was designed to reduce the mortality rate on the French highways, which is among the world's highest. But the bill ran into heavy opposition from the wine-growing regions and from the left, which thought it too arbitrary and likely to hit hardest at the wine-drinking masses.

## Watered Down

To meet the complaints, the bill was watered down, notably by calling for only a fine for driving with a blood content of .08 to 0.12 percent alcohol. Above the higher level, the driver may be jailed. The police may impose the alcohol test only in case of accident or flagrant offense.

Physicians here, who were among the most active proponents of the measure, estimate that drivers' reaction times begin to be notably slowed at .05 percent. This is the limit in Sweden, where tough enforcement of a similar law is said to have greatly reduced highway fatalities.

Britain introduced the alcohol test in 1967 with a limit of .03 percent and excellent results have been reported. Switzerland uses the same figure, but West Germany allows up to 0.13 and Belgium and Luxembourg 0.15, according to data published here.

Andorra Faces  
The Inevitable:  
Women Get Vote

ANDORRA LA VELLA, Andorra, April 23 (AP).—The world feminist movement won a victory today in this pocket-sized Pyrenean nation of 17,000. The men who govern Andorra decreed that women now have the right to vote. The decision will practically double the electorate, from 1,500 to about 3,000 voters.

As one official said: "It will bring about great changes in the political future of Andorra."

The decree was signed by the co-princes of Andorra—the president of France and the Spanish bishop of Urgel. It provides franchise for women whose families have been here for at least two generations.

Convict, Girl  
Hijack Plane,  
Land in Cuba

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., April 23 (AP).—A light plane landed in Cuba today after a hopscotch trip down the U. S. East Coast under threats from an armed convict and a teen-age girl, the U. S. Federal Aviation Administration reported.

The plane was commandeered last night in Gastonia, N. C., and flew to Cuba after two refueling stops. There was no immediate word on when pilot Boyce Stradley, 56, would return.

Authorities identified the hijackers as Ira Davis (Orie) Meeks, 27, and Diane McKenny, 17, both of Gastonia.

Police said the pilot reported to ground control communications that the hijacker and the girl boarded the plane saying they wanted to "fly around a little." Then the hijacker pulled out a gun and ordered him to fly to Cuba. The pilot said the hijacker took over the communications and told ground forces he had enough explosives to destroy the plane.

Communications  
Satellite Falls  
Short of Orbit

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., April 23 (UPI).—Engineers tracked a \$6.5-million commercial communications satellite today to see if its lower-than-normal orbit was high enough to get it into a stationary orbit as planned tomorrow.

The high-capacity satellite, scheduled to strengthen the busy transatlantic service for the Comsat Corp. and its 74 partner nations, was launched into an abnormal orbit last night by a Delta rocket that cost the international consortium \$5 million.

The spacecraft was supposed to have been propelled into a preliminary "transfer orbit" ranging from 165 to 22,700 miles high. Early tracking reports indicated that the orbit was not as high as desired, apparently because of a premature shutdown of the second stage of the Delta rocket.

Under normal conditions, a small rocket motor in the 644-pound Intelsat-3 satellite would be fired tomorrow morning to switch it from the elliptical path to a circular orbit 22,300 miles high. At that altitude, the satellite would remain stationary above the Atlantic.

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Moderates Gain on Vorster;  
Far-Rightists Are Crushed

JOHANNESBURG, April 23 (Reuters).—Prime Minister John Vorster's National party won another five years in power yesterday, but it was shaken by its first election reverses in 22 years and Mr. Vorster's authority was weakened.

Although they smashed a challenge from the extreme-rightist Herstigte National party, Mr. Vorster's Nationalists lost a significant amount of support to a resurgent United party, which campaigned for a milder form of racial separation and greater political freedom for the nation's 13.7 million voteless Africans.

The National party won 117 seats to 47 for the United party and one for the Progressive party. One of the 106 seats remains to be filled in a by-election. In the outgoing Parliament, there were 119 Nationalists, 37 United party seats, four rebel Herstigte Nationalists and one Progressive, with five vacancies.

The Herstigte National party lost in all 70 constituencies in which it fought.

The destruction of the rightist challenge of the rebel Nationalist minister, Albert Heister, appeared almost complete. Returns today continued to tell a story of humiliating defeat for the new party, which had campaigned for stricter application of apartheid.

Party Chiefs Lose  
The party's deputy leader and chief theoretician, Jaap Marais, was a poor third in the Innesdal constituency at Pretoria. He had previously held the Innesdal seat as a Nationalist until he quit to help form the new party. Two other Nationalist rebels who had joined the HNP also lost their seats.

The announcement late today of the crushing defeat of Mr. Heister in Innesdal in the Transvaal completed the ousting of the four rebel leaders.

Mr. Heister, 70-year-old son of Gen. Barry Heister, founder of the National party, lost his deposit, coming in a poor third in a three-way contest. Nationalist G.P. Botha polled 5,495 votes, the United candidate 2,739 and Mr. Heister 938.

Mr. Vorster had pledged to annihilate the Heisterites and he appeared to have succeeded. It was, however, his sole consolation.

Not since they came to office in 1948, preaching the new doctrine of apartheid, have they lost seats in an election.

Some political observers saw Mr. Vorster's calling of the election—a year earlier than he needed to—a calculated gamble that misfired.

He had hoped to show the rest of the world a massive demonstration of loyalty and proof of authority and power. He forecast that the Nationalists would take seven more seats—the four held by the renegades and three from the United party—and the party predicted its biggest victory since 1948.

The Progressives, represented by Mrs. Helen Suzman, retained their one seat—in the wealthy Johannesburg suburb of Bonthouwen—with a greatly increased majority, and improved their performance in almost every other constituency they contested.

At the same time the United party in a score or more contests narrowed majorities in Nationalist-held seats, sometimes turning safe seats into marginals, and increasing their majorities in seats already held.

In defeating the Heisterites—with their rallying cry of Afrikaners first, no diplomatic ties with black states, no mixed-race sport and a harder apartheid line—Mr. Vorster had hoped to win over more English-speaking voters.

But the reverse seemed to have happened. Political sources speculated that it was desertion by English speakers from the Nationalists back to the United party that was mainly responsible for the loss of seats.

The United Party leader, Sir De Villiers Graff, tonight hailed his party's comeback as "a magnificent breakthrough which is only the beginning of the end for the Nationalist party."

Brandt Starts  
Visit to Norway

OSLO, April 23 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany arrived here today for a three-day official visit during which he will discuss the extension of the Common Market. Europe's political future and East-West relations with Per Borten, the Norwegian premier.

The chancellor said that he considered it a great honor that Norway's political parties had invited him to address the Storting (parliament).

"It is proof that despite the memories coming alive again in these weeks (the 30th anniversary of the German invasion), relations between Norway and the Federal Republic have become good and understanding," Mr. Brandt took refuge in Norway during the Nazi era.

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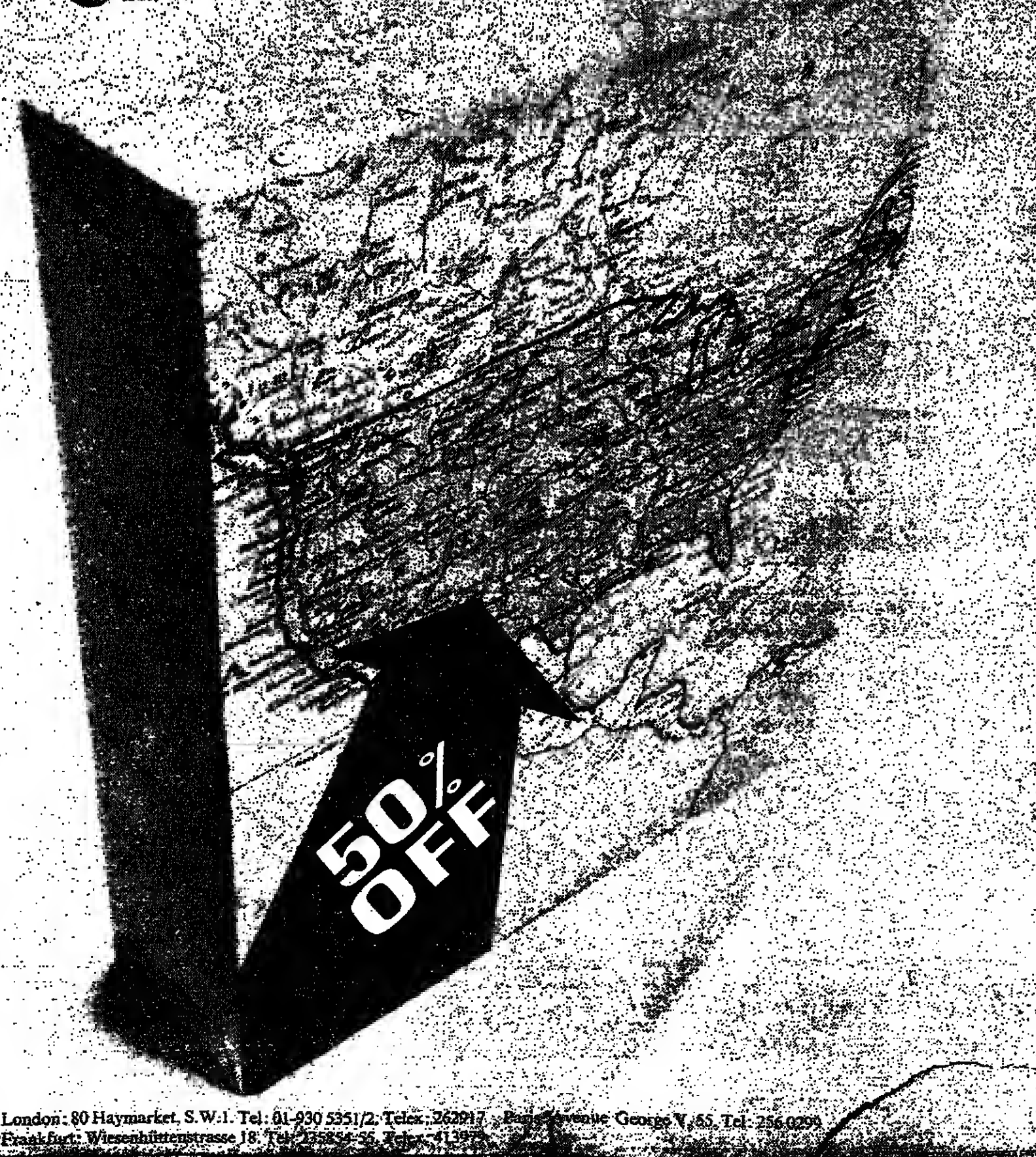
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## Explosives-Plant Blast

## Kills Seven in Sweden

KUNGSBACKA, Sweden, April 23 (UPI)—An explosion rocked an ammunition factory yesterday at Kungshere 12 miles south of Göteborg on the west coast, setting off a series of hand-grenade blasts, police said. Seven persons died and more than 20 were injured.

Several of the 40 buildings at the plant, manufacturing explosives and fireworks, caught fire following the blast and were destroyed.

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Invasion Force Numbered 13  
And Is Conquered, Castro Says

MIAMI, April 23 (AP)—Fidel Castro says an exile guerrilla force that infiltrated Cuba has been killed or captured except for four men who have been surrounded.

According to his figures, the invaders who landed last week numbered only 13. Mr. Castro said a second contingent was unable to disembark and "was taken to the naval base" and "a reference to the U.S. base at Guantanamo in eastern Cuba. Mr. Castro called this "another rule violation" by the United States, which he blamed for the invasion effort.

Two invaders were killed and two others captured Tuesday. Two others were killed and three captured previously, the Cuban prime minister said yesterday in a lengthy Havana radio speech commemorating the Lenin centennial.

"Only four mercenaries remain and they are surrounded," Mr. Castro said. "The two principal leaders already are out of battle."

A Miami-based, anti-Castro organization, Alpha 66, said Capt. Vicente Mendez, 39, headed the expedition.

Cubans jammed the exile group's headquarters yesterday and Tuesday.

The Foris Gourmet Pender-vous in the forest

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(Cen. St. George-V) Ely. 27-26, BAL. 25-26

**LA CALAVADOS**  
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS  
LUNCHEONS - SNACK BAR  
"DINNER BY CANTIERI"  
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Scheel Meets Franco Foes  
Seeking Democratic Reforms

MADRID, April 23 (Reuters)—Franco regime, acted as an internationalist.

One of the instruments for which Mr. Zayas was convicted by a military court in 1963 was "being in touch with important Socialist elements abroad... and having contact with British jurists seeking the freedom of Spanish political prisoners."

Paisley Is Ruled  
Out of Order in  
Maiden Speech

REBELAST, April 23 (Reuters)—

The Rev. Ian Paisley, outspoken opponent of Northern Ireland's Catholic minority, was ruled out of order in his maiden speech as a member of Parliament yesterday.

The Northern Ireland Parliament was debating Finance estimates when Mr. Paisley launched into a five-minute personal attack on Commerce Minister Roy Bradford.

He was rebuked by the deputy speaker, Walter Scott, who told him, "I would ask you to try and relate your remarks to the business before the House."

Mr. Paisley, who won a parliamentary seat in a by-election last week, retorted, "I will make my first sermon short. But the next one will be sharp."

He complained that Mr. Bradford had recently referred to him as "a mad dog" and that his religion was "the rabies of religion."

U.S. Doctors to Help  
6 French Students

PARIS, April 23—American doctors attending a medical conference in Paris are conferring six scholarships on French medical students.

The doctors, belonging to the Association Club of Chicago, are attending the current Paris congress of the International College of Surgeons. They attended ceremony today at the Beaujon Hospital in which the \$500 scholarships were conferred on six students chosen by the University of Paris Medical School.

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Boston	starting June 2	Los Angeles	starting June 13**
San Francisco	starting June 13	From Lisbon to:*	
Los Angeles	starting June 13	New York	starting June 17
From Paris to:		Barcelona	starting June 17
New York	now	From Barcelona to:	
San Francisco	starting June 13	New York	starting June 17
Los Angeles	starting June 13	Lisbon*	starting June 17
From Rome to:		From Amsterdam to:	
New York	starting June 2*	New York	starting July 2
		Brussels	starting July 2
		From Brussels to:	
		New York	starting July 2
		Amsterdam	starting July 2

\*Subject to Government Approval  
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## 'If the Fad Dies...'

Earth Day is over and the country's most elegant pedestrian mall—Fifth Avenue—is again just another noisy, congested, exhaust-polluted traffic artery, like all the other streets in this noisy, congested, exhaust-polluted capital of the world.

Was it all just a passing fancy—the speeches, the clean-ups, the teach-ins, the public promises and private vows to respect and restore the depleted environment in cities, towns and hamlets across an America that is not so beautiful as our forefathers found it?

Is the sudden concern for the environment merely another "nice, good middle-class issue," as one organizer put it, conveniently timed to divert the nation's attention from such pressing problems as the spreading war in Indochina and intractable social injustice at home?

We think not.

Conservation is a cause that has been espoused by some thoughtful Americans at least since the days of Thoreau, a cause whose time has come because life is running out. Man must stop pollution and conserve his resources, not merely to enhance existence but to save the race from intolerable deterioration and possible extinction.

If Earth Day has diverted the energy of Americans from other causes it is because many have finally perceived that the problems of the environment also have an urgent claim on national attention. It is not an exclusive claim; rather, it is bound up with every other concern of committed citizens.

If anything is clear after Wednesday's teach-in it is that restoring purity to the national air and water and rebuilding the cities is going to require enormous expenditures, great changes in every aspect of American life. This reality adds urgency to President Nixon's promise to reduce foreign commitments, especially the costly war in Vietnam.

It is also self-evident that pollution does not discriminate. The environment encompasses all Americans, for better or for worse—white and black, rich and poor, right and left. Unless all can live and work together for a better environment, all may suffocate together. As the new environmentalist magazine *Earth Times* observes:

"Suddenly 'ecology' is on everybody's lips. Concern with ecology is fashionable nowadays. But if the fad dies, we die with it."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Lesson of Laos

At one point last fall in the Symington subcommittee's hearings on Laos, Sen. Fulbright said, almost plaintively, "I have never seen a country [the United States] engage in so many devious undertakings as this." The administration-censored transcript of the hearings published the other day fully bears out his lament. Until President Nixon, under the Symington spur, last month revealed selected aspects of the American presence in Laos, the American people knew only journalistic bits and propaganda pieces of a role that cost them a couple of hundred lives and some billions of dollars over the last six years. Despite the (de)lations, which at times make the transcript read like a drunk with hiccup, the Symington hearings fill in important parts of the record. They contribute substantially to the public's knowledge both of the military in Laos and the bureaucracy in Washington.

The rationale of successive administrations for deceiving Americans about their government's violations of the 1962 Geneva agreements which neutralized Laos was put by William H. Sullivan, a deputy assistant secretary of state. Mr. Sullivan helped write the 1962 agreements and then served as ambassador to Laos. He said that North Vietnam violated the 1962 accord from the start. In "proportionate response" the United States followed suit. To have admitted its violations while the Communists denied theirs would have put the Russians, who for their own reasons favored the continued neutrality of Laos, on the spot. A "senior Soviet official" had said that Moscow could wink at unofficial reports of American violations but would have to take cognizance of official admis-

sions. In that event, the Geneva agreements would have been demolished. Laos would have been "polarized." The Laotian government might then have invoked American aid under SEATO (sic) and thereby generated "a greater obligation and a greater immersion of American presence and pressure to go into Laos."

We note with some incredulity that the senators interrogating Mr. Sullivan did not see fit to challenge the substance of the policy he was elaborating, as complicated and contorted as it is. They did, however, challenge the secrecy in which that policy was fashioned and implemented. Sen. Symington tellingly noted the irony of an open society running a closed policy. Subcommittee counsel Roland Paul went a step further and asked if "the benefit to be gained by not acknowledging our presence in this area is, perhaps, outweighed by the credibility gap that is generated from the fact that our operations are so large and they are so widely reported by unofficial sources, which the administration either denies or evades?"

Precisely here, in our view, lies the heart of the Laotian matter: Policy was woven out of strictly diplomatic considerations. Since the Congress and the people were not informed, they could not raise the questions and doubts that might well have exercised a restraining influence on single-minded policymakers. At the least, the exposure of American policy might have gained for it a more substantial measure of public support. It is a pity that Sen. Symington did not start probing the Laotian scene years earlier, when it could have made a difference.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Brandt in Norway

No foreign head of government knows Norway better than Willy Brandt. And there is no foreign chief of government that Norwegians feel they know better than him. He speaks fluent Norwegian. But also the language he speaks as chancellor of the Federal Republic is a language we understand. Together with many of his leading countrymen, Brandt the politician has participated in the reconciliation between Norway and Germany.

—From *Aftenposten* (Oslo).

### South African Vote

The white South African electorate has dealt Prime Minister Vorster and his followers a severe blow. Thank God, fears that the extreme right-wing BNP might become a power in the land have not materialized. This would indeed have been a disaster, for it would have meant more oppressive measures for our people.

While apartheid will not be abandoned, at least there is a likelihood it will be applied more humanely in future.

—From *The World* (Johannesburg).

The basic question is to keep white South Africa white. The Africans may live and work in South Africa if work is available, but they will not enjoy political rights.

—From *Die Transvaler* (Johannesburg).

Behind the unusually spirited South African campaign may be a hint of an apprecia-

tion in limited quarters that some day the racial problem will have to be tackled along other lines than the present apartheid, that the expanding economy will ultimately leave no option but to admit Africans into a higher stratum of the labor force.

Indeed, there are those who feel that Prime Minister John Vorster, to some extent, shares this belief and that his victory may hold out some hope.

—From *the Daily Star* (Beirut).

### SALT Climate

The secrecy in Vienna is interpreted as an indication of the determination of the two parties to reach a SALT agreement. Yet the present climate of relations between Moscow and Washington appears far from favorable for the rapid conclusion of such an agreement. Secretary of State William Rogers said firmly last Saturday that the United States does not intend to weaken its strategic capacity during the discussions by speculating on the possibility of a successful conclusion of the Vienna talks.

Does this statement totally rule out the prospect of a moratorium on new types of defensive and offensive arms (MIRV and ABM)? Is not such a moratorium, on which the parties could mutually agree for the duration of the negotiation, precisely the best formula for creating the climate of confidence indispensable in bargaining on such delicate matters?

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).



'Wait—Why Don't You Fellows Fight It Out To See Who Gets to Save Her?'

## Bringing the Boys Back Home

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The great American troop withdrawal from foreign parts appears irreversible, unless wholly unexpected crises come, and affects both East and West. Over a hundred thousand soldiers have already left Vietnam and President Nixon promises to take away another 150,000 within a year.

There has been gradual reduction of U.S. manpower in South Korea and Thailand and a fact not widely recognized—a cutback of more than 100,000 in NATO Europe. Thus, in terms of the actual number of uniformed Americans overseas, a fundamental trend has set in, the most significant since the aftermath of World War II.

This movement, according to America's political mood, is bound to be reflected in changed diplomatic and strategic concepts. Nixon's "low profile" approach has slowly reduced the extent and manner of U.S. involvement in large areas, although there is no pell-mell retreat to an isolated Fortress America.

### Asian Policy

Washington attempts to maintain sufficient strength among Asian nations to keep them from crumbling, while at the same time encouraging them to rely more on their own efforts than those of the United States. So far, this formula shows signs of working in Vietnam.

Likewise, without American ground units, the Communist tide in Laos has seemingly again been stemmed by air and Special Forces support. The policy of keeping American ground units out suits both Laotian and Chinese wishes. Peking, more worried about bordering Laos than Cambodia, wants "The Chinese people absolutely will not sit idly by while U.S. imperialism acts wantonly in Laos."

If things proceed as Washington hopes—a big "if" in Southeast Asia—the United States seeks to induce its enemies to agree to an armistice, or to continue helping South Vietnam with considerably less than half the number of American troops stationed there. Obviously the goal is to shrink the U.S. manpower commitment to a level perhaps commensurate with the earlier reduction in Korea.

Strategically, this implies more reliance on friendly Southeast Asian states, a concept clearly applicable to South Vietnam and Thailand but much less applicable to Laos or Cambodia.

It also implies increasing reliance on U.S. naval and air strength and further shrinkage in ground strength. Finally, it implies erosion of SEATO to the vanishing point.

U.S. policy in Southeast Asia ultimately must try to neutralize South Vietnam, Laos and Cam-

bodia—perhaps, plus Thailand. The key word here is "neutralize," which doesn't mean "Communistize." The military withdrawal from Europe is less dramatic and more significant in terms of the U.S. world position. Eight years ago there were 477,000 uniformed Americans in NATO Europe; now there are 300,000, a cut of more than 25 percent. While there is no plan for further reductions this year, there certainly will be in 1971.

The strategic implication in Western Europe is quite different from that in Southeast Asia. The United States cannot be taken up by more dependence on U.S. air and naval power. Nor does Washington contemplate West Europe's neutralization. Finally, no one in the executive branch—as distinct from the legislative—has any illusions in for departing Americans.

The obvious result must therefore be reversion to some form of the old and abandoned strategy of massive retaliation to protect NATO Europe. This means ceasing reliance on flexible response and initially conventional defense against attack—until both NATO

and the Warsaw Pact agree on arms control and limitation. Even with such a modified strategy, however, there can be no wholesale pullout of the sort imagined by the well-intentioned but impractical Sen. Mansfield until Moscow and Washington have negotiated the basis for a new power balance.

Americans must realize they are not simply protecting friends or honoring past pledges by keeping major military forces over here. They are safeguarding their own national interests. It is often forgotten that NATO, through its American-guarded warheads, is the world's third greatest nuclear force (following the United States itself and Russia).

Moreover, American investments and productive facilities probably make the U.S. in the NATO area one of the world's half dozen greatest industrial powers. This, like that of American troops, is an invited and not an imperial presence. The fact remains that these troops help protect the great concentration of U.S. overseas business interests that ever existed—which provokes philosophical reflection.

### KYP and CIA

Concerning C. L. Sulzberger's article "Whose CIA and Pentagon?" (April 20), I feel obliged to correct an error of interpretation which, intentional or not, must not be allowed to pass unnoticed, since it cancels out all the rest of the article.

Mr. Sulzberger accuses Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber of coming to "remarkably swift conclusions" which, intentional or not, must not be allowed to pass unnoticed, since it cancels out all the rest of the article.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber was not at all confused: The Greek intelligence service, both internal and external, is known to all Greeks and all journalists as KYP. The name CIA is applied only to the corresponding American apparatus. Anyone who hears the difference between KYP and CIA—in any language. The day after Mr. Servan-Schreiber's declaration, the pro-government newspapers in Athens denied (unconvincingly) any complicity between the Greek and American intelligence services, but not even they were so foolish as to suggest that the gentleman from L'Express was flaying the wrong horse.

PARIS.

### Long Old Days

Regarding Ariel Parkinson and her nostalgia for the days of the small shopkeeper, and the man-worked farm: How about the hours put in by the small shopkeeper, and the dawn-to-dusk day of the farmhand?

Life was not heaven in the old days any more than it is today. The busy woman of today (and she is the final word) likes the convenience of one-place shopping via the supermarket, as well as the better prices, and wider choice.

It may be, too, that the shopkeeper prefers a ride in the family car on Sundays instead of attending shop; maybe the farmhand prefers a 45-hour week in the factory to 72 or more hours on the farm.

People and their development

are what count; we can improve the products and the environment as we go along. Technology is not all bad.

CATHERINE BUEHLER.

### Neglected Bill

James Reston has commented (International Herald Tribune, April 20) on the recent CBS news poll which reached the dismaying conclusion that "a majority" of American adults now seem willing to restrict some of the basic freedoms constitutionally guaranteed by the Bill of Rights. He suggests that it would be a good idea for all of us to reread this brief but precious document.

Perhaps the time has come for concerned citizens to organize efforts to ensure that the Bill of Rights receives the widest possible dissemination by such means as newspaper, billboards, posters and handbills.

REBECCA BALINSKI.

### Tomorrow, the World

According to vital new captured documents, the civilized world faces the greatest scourge in its history, a world-conquering force of barbarism more terrible than the borders of Genghis Khan or Tamerlane. That force is the Communist party of North Vietnam, and its intentions are clearly seen from careful study of the documents.

The year 1970 will be North Vietnam's year of decision. As quickly as U.S. troops leave South Vietnam, North Vietnam's legions will strike a stunned and unprepared world.

Some observers feel that Gen. Giap will launch a lightning thrust northward to take Peking; however, a careful study of the documents reveals that Mideastern oil is North Vietnam's primary target. A quick thrust through India into Persia will secure this objective, perhaps in a matter of two weeks.

North Vietnam's timetable of aggression then contemplates a gigantic pincer movement moving through Tehran and then westward to the Ural, while a second

## Nonelection Day In South Africa

By Jim Hoagland

SOWETO, South Africa.—The road from Johannesburg, where people voted Wednesday, to this suburb, where people did not vote Wednesday, curls past a race track, "Duke Charles' Roadhouse" and over a nearly solid gold reef that has made South Africa rich.

This bedroom community, tucked away on the slope of the heavily mined reef, is a vast collection of modest brick homes neatly arranged in rows that stretch to the horizon in all directions.

Half a million people live here. All of them are black. They work in the cosmopolitan, thriving center of Johannesburg, 15 miles away. But they are forbidden to live there, for it's the white man's area.

They are also barred from voting in national elections, like Wednesday's. This, too, for most of them—black men and women—seems to be "white man's business."

The government, which promotes and demands separation of South Africa's tribes through apartheid, contends that it is for the better. Most of the country's 18 million nonwhites are not interested in, nor prepared for, Western-style politics, the government argues, and in any event, should not have any power over the 15 million white South Africans.

### White Shadow

Here in Soweto, it is difficult to find anyone who will publicly dispute that view. Too many of them have been questioned, or arrested, by the police for disagreeing with the government for the people of Soweto to be very eager to talk politics with a foreign, white journalist. This is especially true when—as is required by the government—the journalist is accompanied by a white local official.

But a series of encounters Wednesday in Soweto seem to illuminate some of the attitudes of what Mrs. Helen Suzman, the liberal Progressive party's sole member of Parliament, terms "the great silenced majority" of South Africa.

A gray haze hugged old Pinetown early on nonelection day. Pinetown's collapsing mud and brick shacks, housing some of the poorest of the remnants of the sprawling slums that were demolished and replaced by the 70,000 houses of Soweto.

A well-dressed youth named George emerged from one of the shacks and thrust out his hand. He talked rapidly and continuously, repeating several times "We have got to be a people of alcohol on his head." He shook his head when asked about the elections. "That isn't any of our business," he said, a hard edge coming into his voice as he said the last two words.

He eyed the white city official, who had amicably joined the conversation and was friendly to the youth and muttered "Are you reliable?"

### Want to Live

Without waiting for an answer, the youth rushed into another difficult-to-follow monologue, concluding it with "I want to live, man. I don't want to be one of the dead people who just exist. I want to live."

George would not say what his occupation was. The city official guessed that he was a petty criminal.

Across the highway, in one of the 21 townships that make up Soweto, a dozen men sat in the open Jabalant Beer Hall as they peered through the clouds at 9:30 a.m.

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## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 24, 1895

PARIS.—The German press has adopted a threatening and wholly useless attitude toward Japan. It is evident that the government of the Mikado cannot be expected to cheerfully renounce the fruits of victory, and the circumstance that the European Powers have interests in the Far East ought not to blind them to the fact that Japan has the highest interests of all in this particular area.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 24, 1920

WASHINGTON.—Attorney-General Palmer has summoned a large number of sugar refiners to meet him here where an effort will be made to ascertain what can be done to relieve the present acute sugar situation, both with respect to price and to an alleged shortage. The Justice Department is hesitant to talk about the conference but does admit that a conference will take place.







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7%	11%	11%	9%	8	LVO Corp	6%	5%	5%	2	5%
7 1/4%	11 1/2%	11 1/2%	14 1/4%	10 1/4	Lycy p2.50	15	10%	10%	10%	10%
8%	12%	12%	15%	28%		32	28%	29%	28 1/2	29 1/2

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9%	18%	18%	16%	28%	57%	ManMan	2.80	24	62%	62%	61%	62%
7%	6%	6%	16%	19%	15%	MAPCO	7.00	11	17%	17%	17%	17%
7%	2%	2%	16%	3%	2%	MAPC prtn	1.60	6	23%	22%	22%	22%
7%	14%	14%	16%	38%	46	Marshall Inc.	1.20	81	26%	26%	25%	25%
7%	1%	1%	16%	5%	50%	Marshall pr AS	2.1	24	43	49	45%	45%
2	2	2	16%	13%	9%	Marcornt	21	51	51	51	50%	50%
3%	13%	13%	16%	40%	34%	Mar Mid	1.60	46	38	38%	38%	38%
4%	14%	14%	16%	38%	36%	Marion Lb.	1.34	45	39	38	36%	36%

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PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1970

Page 11

## News Analysis

## Tackling Intangibles: Floating Rate Talks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
PARIS, April 23 (NYT).—It was a day of a cold spring day here, the monetary authorities of the West nations of the West dashed on the spacious galleries of the Chateau de la Muette into their armed-up official cars.

Outside the Chateau compound, the names of post-Passy whirled in charges back from an afternoon airing, unaware that the day was more than just any other day. For the first time, men with official power had discussed changes in the monetary system that could make it easier for nations to alter the value of their currencies.

It was one of those meetings that normally go unnoticed because of the complexity of the subject. For seven months the chancellors have been working on trying to figure out what they can themselves, a job made all the more difficult because nothing tangible when you talk about the flexibility.

There are two basic problems.

Because of national prestige factors, governments wait too long before altering currency parities and this raises havoc in the currency markets, as was seen last year with the troubles of the franc and the mark. The second problem is the role of the dollar in the monetary system.

In fact, there is a devaluation bias against the dollar. This means that under the present machinery, countries tend to devalue rather than upvalue their currencies. The dollar is, in effect, left exposed.

What the Americans would like to see is a change that would make it easier for countries to revalue upwards, or as the monetary technicians say, make the system more symmetrical.

Observers have detected in recent weeks waning enthusiasm on the part of the Europeans for any changes in the monetary rules that would increase currency flexibility. Even the British, once champions of the idea, are now in cautious retreat.

Paul A. Volcker, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, rather than risk a political battle, which could set back any reform efforts for a long time, is biding his time in hopes that something can be won next year.

Staunch opponents of greater flexibility are the French, the Belgians and the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community. Their principal argument is that it will wreck the program of the Six to create a monetary union.

But the Six are far from united in this key area. German, Italian and Dutch authorities have been quietly urging modest changes towards increased flexibility for months.

So long as the Six remain divided, Mr. Volcker's tactics may work.

One of the options involves provision for a series of very small, but frequent adjustments, within accepted limits. Another would provide for a transitional floating rate system, with last October in finding a new, higher parity for the mark.

In the long run, some European authorities are saying, it may be preferable simply to stretch the present rules to apply to any given case at a given time. But it is doubtful this would satisfy the United States.

## LTV Chief Says Treasury Encouraged Eurodollar Use

WASHINGTON, April 23 (UPI).—U.S. Treasury Department officials today encouraged American businessmen to circumvent the Federal Reserve Board's tight-money policy

in 1967 by borrowing Eurodollars abroad, Congress was told yesterday.

James J. Ling, chairman and founder of Ling-Temco-Vought, said Treasury officials passed the word to businessmen at meetings in Washington where the problems of financing corporate expansion were discussed.

Mr. Ling said that the Treasury's blessing helped him make up his mind to borrow \$50 million abroad for LTV's acquisition of Wilson & Co.

Mr. Ling said he could not recall exactly which Treasury officials promoted the use of Eurodollars, but that it might have been then-Secretary Henry H. Fowler.

Eurodollars are basically dollars owned by European entities. Mr. Ling said Treasury officials justified U.S. corporate Eurodollar borrowings on grounds they helped ease balance-of-payments problems.

Mr. Ling was testifying before the anti-trust subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, now engaged in a study of the growth and management of conglomerate corporations.

## New Wrinkle in Euro-Market Delayed by Wall Street Drop

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, April 23.—A new wrinkle in the large part, convertible Eurodollars.

As a result, new U.S. convertible bonds have been practically non-existent this year and prices on the secondary market have plunged. Otis Elevator, latest hopeful in the area, this week had to switch its \$20 million planned Eurobond to a straight debt from a convertible.

But few bankers are convinced that the New York market troubles are over yet, and some are concerned a considerable shake-out, at least in some sectors, is still in the offing.

Until something changes in New York, they feel, no equity offering has much of a chance in Europe—however inventive the packaging or even the company.

## Some Attractions

According to Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities underwriter Ltd. manager, the attraction of the stock offer for investors would be that dividend payments would be exempt from U.S. withholding taxes and the stock would be in bearer (no name attached) form.

Clearance for the stock issue is being granted by the Commerce Department.

The preferred stock would be convertible after a certain period to the common stock of Plough, a move in theory, ensuring that a price movement would closely follow that of the parent company's. It would pay the same dividend as the parent, but, and, unless converted, would be on a non-cumulative basis.

There would be various advantages to the issue of such stock, solicited with its accompanying methods under U.S. rules on restricting corporate dollar exports. And, of course, the funds raised have the advantage of being permanent capital—something one cannot count on in the traditional convertible Eurobond.

The problem is, as one banker said, "There's no way to fly at it" under present conditions.

It is generally felt that Europeans have taken a disproportionately heavy battering from a long slide in U.S. stock prices.

## U.K.'s Plessey Reports Earnings Up 17.5 Percent

LONDON, April 23 (Reuters).—Plessey Co. Ltd. said today its profit after tax rose 17.5 percent in the first nine months of the fiscal year and 16 percent in the third quarter.

For the quarter ended March 31, net was \$2.2 million (\$7.5 million), up from \$1.9 million in the year-ago period. Turnover rose to \$22.3 million (\$125.5 million) from the year before's \$24.6 million.

In the nine months, net rose to \$9.4 million from \$8 million and turnover jumped 15 percent to \$145.9 million (\$355.56 million) from \$127.9 million.

## Paris, Rome Reports

Elsewhere in Europe, Cie. Industrielle des Télécommunications SA said in Paris that its 1969 profits rose to 16.5 million francs (\$3.05 million at current exchange rates) from the year before's 14.5 million francs.

From Rome, Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche reported 1969 profits rose to 3.03 billion lire (\$4.93 million) from 2.8 billion lire in 1968.

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## NEWS AND NOTES

## EMI, MGM Venture

Electrical and Musical Industries and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. say they have formed two joint companies—one for film studio operations and the other for film distribution in Britain. MGM said it will close its Boreham Wood studio near London immediately, transferring operations to EMI-MGM Elstree Studios, also near London, to be managed by EMI-MGM-EMI Film Distributors Ltd. will distribute films in Britain. EMI films are presently distributed in Britain by Warner-Pathe Film Distributors Ltd. Both the new joint companies will operate under a seven-year agreement.

## German-Japanese Plan

Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg (MAN) of West Germany and Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Inoue Motors of Japan have agreed in principle to cooperate in research in the field of gas turbine engines. The aim is to develop a gas turbine engine—combining comparatively large power, operation on low-grade gasoline and comparatively low emission of pollutants—for large trucks. MAN has already done considerable research and development work in the field. Details

of the planned collaboration have not been decided yet, a Japanese spokesman said.

## U.S.-Europe Venture

British Petroleum Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp. say they are forming a petroleum engineering firm to produce oil from deep waters. Also in the project are Cie. Francaise des Petroles and Groupe Deep, a French engineering firm. The company—Subsea Equipment Associates Ltd.—has been incorporated in Bermuda, BP said.

## RT-2 Spending Plans

Rio-Tinto-Zinc is planning capital spending amounting to nearly \$272 million (\$52.5 million) mainly in Western Australia and New Guinea iron ore and copper projects this year. Last year, spending amounted to \$249 million. More than 40 percent of RT-2's total assets already are located in Australia, notably the Hamersley iron ore works. Some 30 percent of assets is in North America, 16 percent in Britain and nearly 9 percent in South Africa. Contracts with Japan and in Europe already cover sales from Bougainville (New Guinea) of more than 2 million tons of copper concentrates over 15-year periods.

## IT&amp;T Net Up; Shell Profits Drop

NEW YORK, April 23 (Special).

International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. said tonight that earnings and revenue for the first quarter of 1970 both rose 13 percent to record levels.

Harold S. Gense, IT & T president, attributed the gain to "generally favorable operating conditions" particularly in European manufacturing. He said that IT & T avoided most of the fallout from the U.S. economic slowdown through a balance between manufacturing and service activities and wide geographical distribution.

"While 1970 will be a difficult year for the U.S. economy," he said, IT & T "looks forward with confidence to another year of growth."

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	1,324	1,168
Profits (millions)...	52.96	45.82
Per Share	0.65	0.56

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	355.98	346.6
Profits (millions)...	24.77	26.02
Per Share	0.71	0.66

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	58.9	49.9
Profits (millions)...	5.95	5.42
Per Share	0.49	0.44

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	401.7	378.2
Profits (millions)...	17.68	18.08
Per Share	0.50	0.56

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	111.2	105.7
Profits (millions)...	3.49	3.85
Per Share (Diluted)...	0.36	0.41

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	1,193.9	1,092.2
Profits (millions)...	38.3	36.7
Per Share	1.54	1.43

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	676.0	603.9
Profits (millions)...	30.0	31.6
Per Share	0.62	0.60

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	678.03	603.9
Profits (millions)...	33.03	31.62
Per Share	0.62	0.60

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	160.7	133.9
Profits (millions)...	11.76	9.59
Per Share	0.61	0.51

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	455.1	371.1
Profits (millions)...	30.51	26.14
Per Share	1.80	1.37

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	85.4	58.2
Profits (millions)...	1.65	0.81
Per Share	0.36	0.18

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	41.1	44.7
Profits (millions)...	0.53	0.51
Per Share (Diluted)...	0.17	0.78

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	34.3	47.8
Profits (millions)...	3.58	8.13
Per Share	0.23	0.52

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	94.3	86.9
Profits (millions)...	3.43	3.11
Per Share	0.36	0.23

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	79.2	72.1
Profits (millions)...	4.88	4.94
Per Share	0.74	0.73

NEW YORK, April 23 (Reuters).

Shell Oil Co. reported today a 23 percent drop in net first-quarter earnings.

Shell president Denis B. Kamball-Cook said he is "hopeful that the 1970 earnings may prove better than the first-quarter results imply."

He said the company hopes the recent improvement in U.S. gasoline prices can be maintained and noted that chemical product results have also improved somewhat. "These factors, coupled with expected higher production, refinery and sales volumes, should help our earnings for the rest of the year," he said.

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	874.0	818.0
Profits (millions)...	55.03	71.76
Per Share	0.82	1.06

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. said today that earnings in the first quarter were

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	78.7	76.5
Profits (millions)...	2.53	3.29
Per Share	0.80	0.73

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	46.76	45.78
Profits (millions)...	-0.43	1.24
Per Share	-0.07	0.11

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	83.4	79.8
Profits (millions)...	13.34	13.35
Per Share	0.67	0.67

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	263.7	267.4
Profits (millions)...	39.58	39.37
Per Share	1.94	1.91

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	102.1	91.9
Profits (millions)...	2.29	2.26
Per Share	0.71	0.70

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	678.03	603.9
Profits (millions)...	33.03	31.62
Per Share	0.62	0.60

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	160.7	133.9
Profits (millions)...	11.76	9.59
Per Share	0.61	0.51

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	455.1	371.1
Profits (millions)...	30.51	26.14
Per Share	1.80	1.37

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	85.4	58.2
Profits (millions)...	1.65	0.81
Per Share	0.36	0.18

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	41.1	44.7
Profits (millions)...	0.53	0.51
Per Share (Diluted)...	0.17	0.78

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	34.3	47.8
Profits (millions)...	3.58	8.13
Per Share	0.23	0.52

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	94.3	86.9
Profits (millions)...	3.43	3.11
Per Share	0.36	0.23

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	79.2	72.1
Profits (millions)...	4.88	4.94
Per Share	0.74	0.73

down 2.8 percent on a 5 percent rise in revenue.

The firm cited increases on labor, selling, administrative and interest expenses in reporting the earnings slip.

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	771.55	736.8
Profits (millions)...	32.3	33.08
Per Share	0.45	0.46

Trans World Airlines reported today that it had a loss of \$39.7 million, or \$3.96 a share, in the 1970 first quarter, compared with a loss of \$14.6 million, \$1.53 a share, in the year-earlier period.

TWA cited recessionary pressures and the slowdown of air traffic controllers in March.

Airline revenue rose 1.2 percent to \$322.1 million.

The firm's Hutoo International subsidiary earned \$2.26 million, compared with \$2.27 million in the quarter, on revenue of \$44 million, up 13 percent from a year earlier.

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	219.0	197.0
Profits (millions)...	4.1	7.22
Per Share	0.18	0.31

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	151.6	143.4
Profits (millions)...	7.3	7.54
Per Share	0.53	0.54

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	48.31	53.62
Profits (millions)...	1.33	0.5
Per Share	0.14	0.04

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	204.2	192.5
Profits (millions)...	5.67	8.4
Per Share	0.68	1.04

	1970	1969
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	91.7	80.3
Profits (millions)...	12.79	11.71

## Multi-Billion Budget Deficit Seen for U.S.

## Top Fiscal Analysts In Congress Forecast

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP).—The U.S. federal government is likely to slide into debt by \$3 billion to \$5 billion in the upcoming fiscal year—instead of achieving the \$12 billion budget surplus originally forecast by President Nixon.

This estimate was made by the non-partisan staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, Congress's top fiscal analysts, at the request of Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Since the study was made, Congress passed pay increases, with no revenue gaining offsets, chances have increased that the debt will be in the upper range of the staff estimate, or even beyond it.

The committee staff said the original surplus forecast depended on Congress enacting a number of measures designed to raise \$1.6 billion additional revenues, and also on a number of controversial measures to end or restructure government programs for savings totaling \$1.6 billion.

The study concluded that: "It is difficult to forecast the effect of proposed revenue legislation which may not be enacted and expenditures which may not be held down to the levels indicated, but it seems... that we are likely to have a deficit of at least \$3 billion to \$4 billion and possibly twice that much."

Some of the specific questions raised in the study:

• The budget assumed the gross national product would rise to \$965 billion and personal income to \$900 billion. A number of industrial economists forecast lower figures—"the administration's estimates may be somewhat too high."

• The budget projected the cost of interest on the public debt at \$19 billion. The staff analysts, however, found this figure assumed interest rates would drop by one or two percentage points. If this does not happen, costs could be as much as \$2 billion higher.

• The budget assumed a federal pay raise effective only on Jan. 1, 1971. Instead, the pay raise has been enacted retroactive to the beginning of this year.

Among other blue chips, AT&T

## Wall Street Prices Take Biggest Plunge of Year

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange sank to their biggest losses of the year today.

Some analysts earlier had predicted that a failure of the Dow Jones industrial average to hold fast at the 760 "support" level would bring on more selling. It dropped through that in the first half hour.

The decline was very broad, with losses among key issues ranged between 1 and 5 points.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 750.58, off 12.02. Its low of the year market was in the 740-745 range set in late January.

The NYSE index lost 0.73 to 44.74, continuing to set new three-year lows. Standard and







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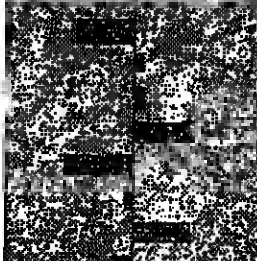
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# WORLDWIDE NEWSPAPER

## International Stock Price Indices

Percentage of change January 31, 1969—January 30, 1970

UNITED STATES — 21.4	
EUROSYNDICAT + 0.7	
AUSTRALIA + 1.1	
JAPAN + 27.2	
UNITED KINGDOM — 21.1	
GERMANY — 3.7	
FRANCE + 24.1	
NETHERLANDS — 5.3	
ITALY + 19.8	

	60	100	140
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Can. Gas & Energy Pd.	\$11.40	Neckermann-Fund	D.M.22.81
Can. Gas & Energy Pd.	Can. \$12.33	Newirth Int'l Fund	\$4.24

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## No McLain, But So Far Lolic Is Enough

## Porky: That's All F-folks for Tigers

By Murray Chass  
NEW YORK, April 23 (NYT)—While Dumbo's away, Porky will play.

And the more Porky plays, the better it is in the wonderful world of the Detroit Tigers.

Dumbo is a name that is sometimes affectionately applied to Denny McLain for his questionable achievements in his not-so-wonderful world of financial investments.

Porky is a name bestowed on Mickey Lolich for the portruding stomach that spills over his belt.

McLain, of course, is under suspension until July 1, but Lolich played for the fifth time last night and for the fifth time pitched a complete game as the Tigers whipped the Cleveland Indians, 5-0.

Although none of the McLains on the sidelines, there's no doubt that Lolich is profiting from his fellow pitcher's absence.

In winning 55 games in the last two seasons, McLain overshadowed his left-handed teammate, though Lolich won 36 games in that time plus three more in leading the Tigers to a World Series victory over St. Louis in 1968.

Now, however, Lolich is the No. 1 man on the Tiger staff, and he's establishing a record that McLain will find difficult to match when he returns.

## Senators Win Longest Night

By George Minot Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 23 (WP)—At 12:14 this morning, Mike Epstein lofted a lazy fly to left field, sprinter Ed Stroud scored easily after the catch and the Senators defeated the Yankees in the major league's longest game of the year.

It was an 18-inning, 4-hour and 40-minute struggle, won by the Nats, 2-1.

Stroud, a ninth-inning defensive replacement for Frank Howard, started the last half of the last inning with a walk, raced to third on Hank Allen's one-out single, then rested as New York brought in a left-hander, John Cumberland, to replace Ron Kilinski.

Southpaw Epstein's medium-deep fly to Roy White washed away the memory of his 6-for-6 night. Many of the original 6,318 fans were still in RFK Stadium, held there by a postgame drawing for a free trip to the World Series.

The game was thrown into overtime by the ninth-inning home run of New York's Bobby Murcer. Murcer had the only hit, a fourth-inning single, through the first eight innings against Washington's Joe Coleman.

He connected with one out in the ninth, sending a drive over the center-field fence. With a single his next time up, off Darold Knowles, Murcer had all three Yankee hits in the first 11 innings.

The Senators scored their first run in the sixth against Yankee starter Fritz Peterson, who threw an intentional fourth ball to Frank Howard with two out and nobody on. That strategy backfired when Ben McLain singled Howard to second and Allen drove him in with a line hit to center.

Lolich, also a colorful character, but in a more tame way, stopped the Indians last night on five hits for his second shutout and fourth victory this season.

The 29-year-old Tiger has lost once, but the Baltimore Orioles had to take him into the tenth inning to beat him. He has won four and has a 1.38 ERA.

## Athletics 2, Royals 1

Don Mincher drove in the winning run in the eighth inning for the second straight night, lofting a sacrifice fly as Oakland topped Kansas City, 2-1. Al Downing pitched a three-hitter for the winners.

## Angels 3, Brewers 1

California sent Milwaukee to its seventh straight defeat, 3-1, scoring twice in the seventh on a single by Aurelio Rodriguez and Tom Seaver's sacrifice fly.

## Pirates 6, Astros 1

Pittsburgh put together a trio of three to defeat Houston, 6-1. Steve Blass pitched a three-hitter while Roberto Clemente and Manny Sanguillen rapped three hits each. For good measure, Blass walked three and struck out three.

## Dodgers 9, Expos 2

Don Sutton, laden with an extra burden now that his Los Angeles teammate, Bill Singer, has hepatitis, stopped Montreal on six hits as the Dodgers won, 9-2. Wes Parker led a 14-hit barrage with three hits, and Willie Crawford got a single and a triple.

Earlier in the day, the Dodgers learned that Singer, a 20-game winner in 1969, will be out for at least a month with hepatitis.



ADD ROCK—St. Louis and Pittsburgh prove that there's more to hockey than skating.

## Royals Get Robinson, Buck Rookie for Oscar

MILWAUKEE, April 23 (UPI)—Oscar Robertson of the Cincinnati Royals has been traded to the Milwaukee Bucks, it was announced officially by the National Basketball Association today.

The 31-year-old Robertson, who played his collegiate basketball and ten years of pro ball in Cincinnati, had become disenchanted with the Royals in recent months and the trade was no surprise.

To get him, the Bucks gave up Flynn Robinson, the NBA's top free-throw shooter last season, and Charlie Paulk, a promising rookie who has spent the last two basketball seasons in the Army.

The Milwaukee coach, Larry Costello, was extremely pleased with the acquisition, saying, "Robertson will fit in just perfectly with Lew Alcindor. He's going to take some of the pressure off from Lew."

Costello said, "We think we're improving our team and that's what we're out to do. Oscar has always been a leader and we expect him to be a leader on our team."

The Bucks confirmed that Robertson got a three-year contract but did not reveal other details. Some estimates put his salary at \$175,000 a year—about \$50,000 more than he had been receiving at Cincinnati.

Robertson averaged 23.3 points a game, hitting 51.1 percent from the field and 80.9 percent from the free-throw line during the season that just ended.

Robinson, who will be 29 years old in just a few days, started his

pro career with Cincinnati. He was traded to Chicago and then to Milwaukee. He averaged 20 points a game during the 1968-69 season and 21.8 this season.

In the playoffs, he averaged only 12 points a game and lost his starting spot to Fred Crawford.

Paulk, a 6-foot-8-inch Little All-

America at Northeast (Okla.) State was lost almost immediately to the Army.

He is scheduled to be discharged in October.

Paulk averaged 23.8 points and 14.8 rebounds a game in college and was a member of the 1968 U.S. Olympic team.

## And in the Other League...

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Gene Rhodes, coach of the Kentucky Colonels, says he played a game of mental cards before his team's American Basketball Association playoff game with the New York Nets last night.

"I couldn't make up my mind whether to go with Sam Smith or George Tinsley at one of the starting forward spots," Rhodes related. "I finally came up with Smith and he sure made me look good."

The Colonels beat the Nets, 129-101, and evened the Eastern Division semi-final, best-of-seven series at 2-2. In the other Eastern semi, Indiana, now leading 3-0, beat Carolina, 115-106.

Washington evened its Western Division series with Denver, 2-2, by beating the Rockets, 131-114, while Los Angeles turned back Dallas, 144-138, to square their West semi-finals at two games apiece.

The 6-foot-7 Smith, who had missed Kentucky's final two regular-season games after being jabbed in the eye, wound up with

28 points and 12 rebounds. He was 12-for-18 from the floor.

With Darel Carrier scoring 29 points and Louis Dampier 26, the 29 by Smith pushed the Colonels past New York early and the Nets wound up suffering their worst defeat of the year. Levern Tart's 21 points led the losers.

Washington didn't stop Denver's Spencer Haywood, the ABA rookie of the year, but his 41 points weren't enough to overcome the 30 each by Rick Barry and Mike Barrett of the Caps.

Indiana rallied in the final quarter to defeat Carolina, which had a 13-point cushion at one point. The rebounding of Mel Daniels in the fourth quarter was the key factor. Indiana was led in scoring by John Barnhill with 28. High for Carolina was Bob Verpa with 24.

Rookie Mack Calvin collected a career-high 44 points and contributed 15 assists and George Stone scored 35 points, 22 in the second period, to trigger the Los Angeles victory over Dallas.

## 2 More U.S. Girls Gain In Rome

Julie Heldman, Rosey Casals Win

ROME, April 23 (UPI)—Two more American women gained the quarter-finals in the Italian Open Tennis championships today while East Europeans continued to dominate the men's singles.

Fifth-seeded Mark Cox of Britain was the only non-East European man to make the last eight. He defeated Bill Bowrey of Australia, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2. Third-seeded Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia joined five other East Europeans with his third-round victory over Italian teen-ager Adriano Panatta, 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Top-seeded Lew Hoed of Australia rallied from two sets down to even his third-round match against Manolo Orantes of Spain at 2-6, 6-8, 6-2, 7-5, when play was called because of darkness.

The 36-year-old Aussie pro, last-minute substitute for ailing Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., didn't hold service in the first set, but jumped back in the match with an array of drop volleys, backhand passing shots and smashes.

Defending women's champion Julie Heldman of New York, dropped from first to second seed this year with the last-minute entry of Billie Jean King, gained the women's quarters by beating Helen Gourlay of Australia, 6-2, 6-3. Sixth-seeded Rosemary Casals of San Francisco made it through to the last eight by downing Lea Pericoli of Italy, 8-6, 11-9. Mrs. King had gained the quarter-finals yesterday.

In other women's action today, Pat Walkden of South Africa upset third-ranked Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-4, 3-6, 10-8, and Francoise Durr of France, seeded seventh, downed Maria Nasuelli of Italy, 6-0, 6-2.

In other women's action today, Pat Walkden of South Africa upset third-ranked Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-4, 3-6, 10-8, and Francoise Durr of France, seeded seventh, downed Maria Nasuelli of Italy, 6-0, 6-2.

**Amon's Ferrari Fastest As Monza Trials Begin**

MONZA, Italy, April 23 (AP)—Chris Amon of New Zealand and his Italian teammate Arturo Merzario, in a Ferrari 512-S sports car, had the fastest time today as official trials for Saturday's 1,000-kilometer Monza auto race began.

Amon and Merzario were clocked in 1:25.78 over the 5,750-meter lap, an average speed of 241.314 kph. A Porsche-917, driven by the German-British pair of Kurt Ahrens and Vic Elford, clocked the second fastest time, 1:25.82.

## Top Batters and Pitchers

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 25 at-bats)

Batter	AB	R	H	Per.
Perez, Cinc.	17	62	17	80.496
Reynolds, S.F.	15	54	18	24.444
Diers, S.F.	11	43	5	17.395
Clemente, Pitt.	9	33	13	394
Carry, Atl.	14	39	13	340
Torres, St. L.	12	45	11	337
Carpenter, St. L.	14	43	11	337
Cardinal, St. L.	11	48	18	375
Russ, S.F.	11	35	4	12.384
Stath, Mont.	6	33	4	24

## PITCHERS

(Based on 25 at-bats)

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## AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Based on 25 at-bats)

Batter	AB	R	H	Per.
Alyea, Minn.	9	29	5	13.444
A. Johnson, Calif.	11	53	16	21.590
Sechrest, Calif.	10	36	5	14.368
F. Kelly, K.C.	9	31	8	12.381
Wallon, Minn.	12	47	5	12.381
Metton, Calif.	12	42	5	12.381
D. Johnson, Balt.	13	43	5	12.375
Tovar, Minn.	13	43	5	12.375
Moore, Balt.	12	43	5	12.375
Mena, Oak.	10	35	3	13.371

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Stath, Mont.	6	33	4	24

## Wednesday's Line Scores

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 25 at-bats)

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	9	9	.500	1 1/2
Philadelphia	9	10	.476	2 1/2
St. Louis	9	11	.450	3 1/2
Los Angeles	8	11	.421	4 1/2
San Diego	8	12	.400	5 1/2
New York	7	12	.369	6 1/2
Cincinnati	7	13	.346	7 1/2
Atlanta	6	13	.308	8 1/2
Pittsburgh	6	14	.286	9 1/2
Montreal	5	14	.263	10 1/2

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(Based on 25 at-bats)

Pitcher	W	L	Pct.	GB
Perez, Cinc.	9	9	.500	1 1/2
Reynolds, S.F.	9	10	.476	2 1/2
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## AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Based on 25 at-bats)

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	9	10	.476	1 1/2
Minnesota	9	11	.450	2 1/2
St. Louis	8	11	.421	3 1/2
Los Angeles	8	12	.400	4 1/2
San Diego	7	12	.369	5 1/2
New York	7	13	.346	6 1/2
Cincinnati	6	13	.308	7 1/2
Atlanta	6	14	.286	8 1/2
Pittsburgh	5	14	.263	9 1/2
Montreal	5	15	.244	10 1/2

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## Half of Rally Misses a Turn

LONDON, April 23 (UPI)—The majority of World Cup rally drivers today missed an obscure turn as they crossed the Italian-French border on their way from Monza, Italy, to Lisbon.

Rally organizers said tonight "at least 40 cars" failed to take the correct turn onto a recently opened freeway and lost more than 20 minutes. The 81 crews left from the original 98 started their punishing 1,700-mile (2,735 km.) trek across the Alps and Pirenees to Portugal and face three more special timed sections before they reach Lisbon Saturday.

Frenchman René Trautmann clung to his lead in the first of four works Citroen DS-21s. Teammate Guy Verrier lay a close second and the Ford Escort of Finn Hannu Mikkola and Swede Gunnar Palm was third.

Frenchman René Trautmann clung to his lead in the first of four works Citroen DS-21s. Teammate Guy Verrier lay a close second and the Ford Escort of Finn Hannu Mikkola and Swede Gunnar Palm was third.

## Sulprice Considers Leaving French Skiers

ST. GERVAIS, France, April 23 (AP)—René Sulprice, trainer of the French men's Alpine ski team for the last 12 years, is considering retiring shortly, it was learned today.

Maurice Martel, president of the French Ski Federation, said Sulprice had not yet made an official decision, but had informed the federation he would like to resign. Martel said Sulprice was fatigued from the tough training schedule. Martel denied rumors that other trainers, including Jean Bernager, trainer of the women's team, were also considering resigning.

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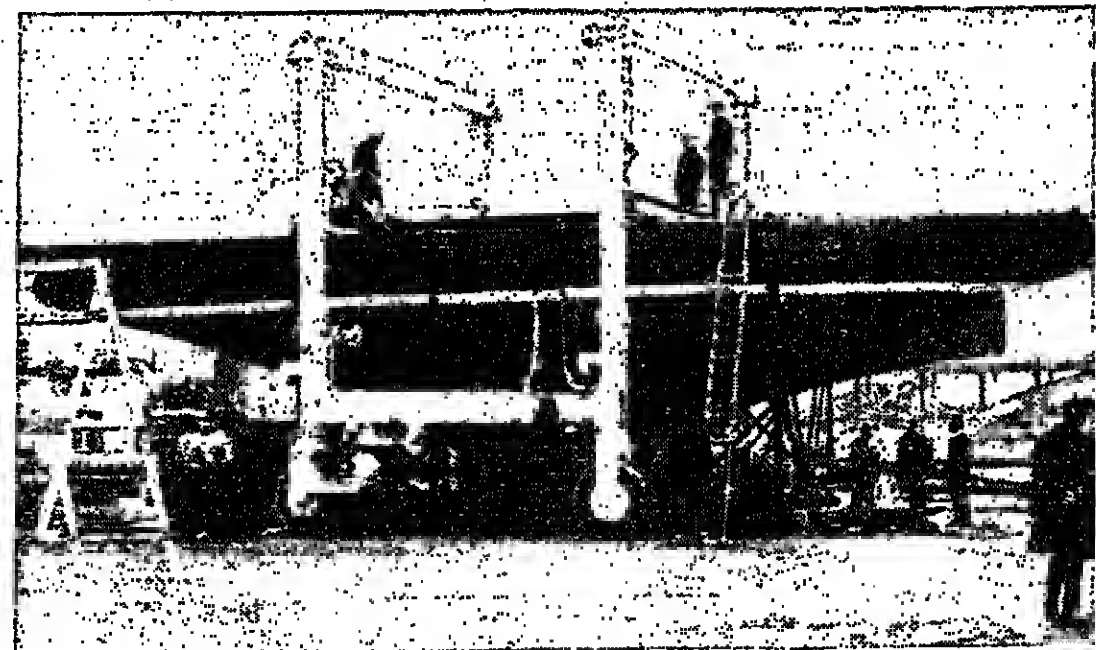
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HAIL BRETAGNE, FRANCE RULES THE WHEELS—The French 12-Meter challenger for the America's Cup, the France, still on drydock at La Trinité-sur-Mer, in Brittany.

## Australia's Cup Yacht Troubled by Rigging

SYDNEY, April 23 (NYT)—With only six weeks before Gretel II, Australia's potential challenger for the America's Cup, leaves here for Newport, R.I., her designer, Alan Payne, is still searching for a sail and rigging combination that will allow her to give her best performance.

Yachting experts who have been watching the white and gold yacht sailing each weekend off Sydney Heads against her predecessor, Gretel, say Payne's troubles center on an 89-foot aluminum-alloy mast that bends too much.

Gretel II was launched Feb. 12 at the shipyard of her builder, Bill Barnard, on Berry's Bay in Sydney harbor. Each weekend since she made her sailing debut on March 21 she has been racing against "The One," as Payne calls the Australian challenger that was beaten, four races to one, by Weatherly in 1962.

Until last weekend, "The Two" barely had the



